CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—22.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
HARMADUKE PIRETHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

VOL. X. NO. 45 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,390
4th March	MALWA *	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,932
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, * NALDERA, * KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia

Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,289
1st June	MANELA	8,305

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Malda	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Feb.	VASNA	Bussreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
23rd ,,	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf
27th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct
28th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
End Feb. or Early Ma.	ORNA	For Australian Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No. 1839.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	2nd Mar.	16th Mar.
Indus Maru	Nishimura	21st Mar.	4th Apr.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 24th Feb 12th March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 6968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
Tsurugamaru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 28 Mar
Morioka Maru B Takiguchi 469 31st Mar 15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH Rs. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. 4,500

and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22. BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Dungaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabbhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,50,290
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 268,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTTBLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,00	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,51,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 13-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
82-88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of a. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 997.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,760

DIRECTORS:

Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhanandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/1 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARWIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A MPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For full particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWENDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
83 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premiam in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,00,000.
(Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents. D SEN and CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

94 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fezulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHALSAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS to sell Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. Please etc G. B. Hotel, Khadaca.
A R2945

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure orders from Doctors and Merchants. NUS SERWANJI & SONS, Chemists and General Merchants, Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.
A R2922

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for duplicating machines. Please apply SANGHANI & CO., 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2946

WANTED—1st and 2nd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Ice Factories. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2941

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2936

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRAFTSMEN for a Factory. Apply stating salary, with copies of testimonials to the Box No. 7775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12227

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—English CORRESPONDING CLERK, knowing typing for one hour. THE ORIENTAL TRADING CO., Princess St., Mangaldas Road.
A R2949

WANTED—Experts in minerals and Geology, Technical, Tannery, Textile manufactury, and Weaving, Ceramic and Decorative Art. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 7767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2893

WANTED AN EXPERT CLOTH SALES-MAN for an up-country cotton Mill. Those having experience in cotton weaving need only apply. Handsome pay with commission. Box No. 7770. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2931

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER for an up-country mill of 45,000 spindles. Experienced man with thorough knowledge of Carding required. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2928

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS to sell shares of the National Sugar Mills, Ltd., the only upto date mill in this part of the province, on handsome commission and pay or both. Very good prospects for capable men. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Ghaziabad, U. P.
A 12233

WANTED—A B.Com. (in Accounting) or a Graduate who has passed the G.D.A. Examination, on a starting salary of Rs. 100 (Consolidated) or more according to Office experience. Apply immediately in writing with testimonials, etc., to the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.
A C12207

THE NATIONAL WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Wanted Influential CANVASSERS on liberal terms for pushing on the sale of the above Company, a good deal of whose capital has already been subscribed and which is managed by an influential and experienced Board of Directors. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR for terms.
A R2942

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MACHANIC skilled in Sugar Refinery capable of erecting machinery and plant of 10 tons capacity. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials stating salary, to SUPERINTENDENT, The Kistna Sugar Works, Ltd., P. B. No. 11, MASULIPATAM.
A R2912

WANTED—A first class DYER and BLEACHER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, none need apply who has not had an extensive experience of dying and bleaching of yarn and cloth in first class Cotton Mills, applicant must be thoroughly conversant with all the process of dying and bleaching and the various shades and designs. Apply stating salary and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
A R12230

SITUATIONS WANTED.

B. A. SPINNING MASTER of 5 years' experience open for engagement. Apply Box No. 7775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2952

WANTED—POST as STOREKEEPER or ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER by European with 6 years' experience in Military and Marine Depts. Knowledge of shipping and import and export work. Thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Good references. Apply Box No. 7764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2920

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned addresses: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-12, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 5.
B R255

COONOOR—(Nilgiris) SEASON. April to June. Fully furnished BUNGALOW, large drawing, dining rooms, four bedrooms with bathrooms large compound, fine gardens near Club Library, Park, Post and telegraph. Apply:—D. A. NAWROJ, Grays, Coonoor. (Nilgiris.)
C C12225

FOR HINDUS from 1st March FLATS of new building on Plot No. 6 Walkeshwar Road with Electric fittings and motor garage. Apply B. R. CONTRACTOR Plot No. 2, Walkeshwar Road.
C R2894

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2921

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A furnished Flat at Grams' Bldgs., Colaba. Apply sharp ANAND AND CO., 23, Meadows Street,
C

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY on Khetwadi 5 big rooms, third floor to Christians—or Hindus. Apply:—READYMONEY Auctioneer, Bruce Lane, Behind Church, Fort.
C R2950

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS for residence over the Works of Italian Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. Apply within.
C R2723

A very big spacious SHOP with telephone arrangement TO BE LET at Abdul Rehman Street. Apply Box No. 7774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2943

TO BE LET at Mazagaon Mount Road, Shroffwadi blocks, rooms and motor garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMRUDIN AND CO., 173-75, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.
C R2951

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Halid Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices, Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
R2906

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PLOT, measuring about 36,000 square yards, suitable for Mills, Factories next to Tanna Pipes near Kirol Cabin, Kurla, Dist Thana. Phone No. 4825.
G R2705

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A handsome fast running five seater Standard MOTOR CAR. Please apply to NUSSERWANJI & SONS, Chemists and General Merchants, Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.
JA R2923

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CAB VIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2837

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Two MOTAR GRINDING MILLS, 8 feet pon complete. Apply P. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road.
K R2935

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER". Post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R2910

COACHING FOR EXAMINATIONS—Mathematics and French. Apply to Prof. R. D. KARVE, M.A., Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Paris), Govardhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum.
M R2939

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Borabay.

FINANCIAL.

A gentleman desires to invest Rs. 25,000 in a well-established book-selling and publishing concern. He is willing to start a new business with a thoroughly competent literary man. Apply Box No. 7761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Brand New Generating Sets from 4 to 20 K.W. 110 Volts. Coupled with Oil Engines starting on Petrol and working on Oil. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Hornby Road, Fort.
T R2902

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R2907

SALE SPEED TRUCKS—Suitable for passenger service at prices defying competition. Very economical in operation and built to last long. Engine and transmission specially designed for hilly country carburettor takes low grade fuel and Engine has selfstarter and dynamo lighting. Apply THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay.
T C12160

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only List price Rs. 280. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4589.
T W.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—A supply of 750 tons Crude Oil per annum to be supplied at least 65 tons per month. Delivery Ahmedabad Station, best quality. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2954

SENSATIONAL OFFER — KEROSINE STOVE "JUWEL" No. 6M, going for Rs. 9-15-0 instead of Rs. 16. Stock limited. To avoid disappointment apply sharp MANAGER, Technical Supplies, Post Box 816, Bombay.
T R2944

A BOON TO AGRICULTURISTS. Produce bigger crops and earn greater profits, by application of our guaranteed Indian Bone-meals. Apply to. The MANURE MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED. NEEMUCH (Gwalior State).
T R2937

FOR SALE—A well-established MILLINERY BUSINESS at Bandra is offered for sale as a going concern, owing to continued ill-health of Proprietress. Apply personally to MADAME LIGHT, 27, Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2946

NEW BOOKS GOING CHEAP—Bentley's complete PHRASE CODE 1921. Rs. 45. Books on Rex Education by Marrie Stopes always stocked and supplied at 18 Annas a shilling C. HIMABLAL & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.
T R2931

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ATLAST ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of this Company is now REMOVED to E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Phone 206 P. O. Box No. 8.

MELVILLE LESLIE
Branch Manager.
C12236

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Fort, Sale ground, a four cylinder overland MOTOR CAR by Public Auction. For further particulars apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
C12231

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVERCRAFT.

THREE TRANPORT BARGES are available for immediate disposal. For particulars apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort.
C12179

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTIONS 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owner at his Bandra Station at 2-30 p.m. on MONDAY, 20th February, 1922, the following consignment of tobacco.

Burhanpur to Bajuwa Inv. 1 R.R. 6137-37 of 5-2-21. 15 bags tobacco consigned by Mr. Assaram to Mr. Trikamdas Nagardas.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 20th January, 22.
C12229

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd February, 1922, at 4-15 p.m., (B. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1921.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 15th February to 4th March, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretories, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 11 and 4 p.m.
Bombay, 6th February, 1922.
C12075

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, C.S.E., as one of the Trustees on the Board will expire on 1st April 1922, and (b) Election of a Trustee.
2. (a) Government Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Hon'ble Mr. Phirose C. Sethna, O.B.E., and Mr. Fasul Ibrahim Rahimtulla who represent the Municipal interest on the Bombay Port Trust Board expires on the 31st March 1922, and (b) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Port Trust Board for appointment by Government.
3. Letter from Mr. Laldas Tribhowandas and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a brass moulding factory at No. 4, Second Fanaswady Lane.
4. Letter from Mr. L. T. Dewasthales—Regarding the condition of shawls Nos. 24 25, 28, Zaoba's Cart.
5. Letter from Mr. Narayan Moreshwar Pethe and others—Regarding the condition of Chawl No. 1, Zaoba's Wadi.
6. Letter from Mr. P. D'Costa and others—Regarding the condition of the Chawls belonging to Mr. Ananji Nanji Murarji at Suparibag Road, Parel.
7. Letter from Mr. Mirza Sulleiman Shah—Regarding his claim to the land of the reclaimed Nawab Tank at Mazagaon.
8. Letter from Mr. Mowla and others—Regarding the cutting off of the watersupply of Kalapani Chawls' of the Improvement Trust at Agripada.
9. Letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal, Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—Complaining against the proposed installation of a pumping house for the drainage of Bombay at Antop Hill.
10. Letters from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—(a) Requesting the Corporation to pass a resolution prohibiting the slaughter of cows in the City similar to the one passed by the Calcutta Corporation and (b) Protesting against the cruel manner in which animals are slaughtered at Bandra, etc., and (c) Letter from Jagatguru Shankracharya Swami Shree Shantyanandji of Sharada Peeth, Dwarka—Forwarding resolution passed at a public meeting held at Mandewady, Hirabag, at which he presided, for requesting the Corporation to take action for the stoppage of the slaughter of cows and other agricultural cattle within the Municipal area.
11. Letter from Mr. M. H. Curling, Manager, Messrs. Cox & Co.—Regarding the prevalence of malaria in Bombay, especially within the area bounded by Hornby Road Esplanade Road and Wandby Road.
12. Letter from Mr. Narottam Jethabat—Complaining of the shortage of water supply at Premji Ladha Building No. 558, situated at the opening of the new road which connects the G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station with Victoria Circul Garden.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—
13. Recommending sanction to the work of constructing chawls for halalkhores and biggaries of F Ward at Dadar being carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,02,059.
14. Recommending that in reply to their letter, protesting against the increase in the compounded Wheel Tax on Victorias the Bombay Hack Victoria-owners' Association be informed that the Corporation see no reason to interfere in the matter.
15. Recommending that the Commissioner's letter, regarding certain additional staff required at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, be referred for consideration and report to the Medical Relief Committee.
16. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of ambulances for the removal of sick persons from the street, Mr. Ananthram Viskuntram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
17. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the lighting of Parel Tank Road, Mr. S. K. Parelkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
18. Recommending sanction to the excess anticipated in the cost of certain works in a storm water drain in Mahim Fort Road.
19. Forwarding for the orders of the Corporation the Commissioner's letter regarding a proposal for fixing the position and direction of future streets in a certain part of the Mahim District.
20. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at his premises at Parel, Mr. Gajanan Madhavrao be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by the location of Kutchra carts near the Improvement Trust's chawl No. 5 at Memonwada Road, Mr. Syed Hossein Ahmed and others be informed to the effect of the Commission's report.
22. Authorizing the Commissioner, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to participate in the contract proposed to be entered into by the Director of Development with certain Cement Companies for the supply of cement for a period of ten years, etc.
23. Selecting, subject to the Corporation's control, certain banks for the deposit of surplus moneys.
24. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the condition of Ripon Road and the situation of Tramway lines thereon, Dr. B. V. Bayakar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
25. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. D. Ashburner, regarding the condition of the foot-path on Gibb's Road and of a hydrant in the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Garden be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
26. Forwarding for information the revised estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1921-22.
27-28. Statement (27) of Budget transfers of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (28) of Budget transfers of amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

Letters from the Commissioner—
29. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for the portion of Apollo Street between Dalal Street and Forbes Street.
30. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 119-15-1 being paid to a late fireman on the steam Roller staff.
31. Requesting that the Corporation should determine that Chinchpokli is an area in which private market may be permitted.
32. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
33. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
34. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
35. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of food-stuffs destroyed by the Market Department.
36. Requesting sanction to the construction of a drain in Colaba Road between the Baptist Church and Sassoon Dock, 2nd Road.
37. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the construction of certain blocks in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel.
38. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer from the Agents of the Crown Mills in connection with the acquisition of their property at DeLisle Road.
39-40 Requesting sanction (39) to a road proposed to be constructed in connection with the extension of DeLisle Road being diverted as proposed and (40) to the acceptance of the offer of the owner of a property proposed to be acquired for the diversion of the road.
41. Reporting certain facts in connection with the acquisition of the land belonging to Mr. N. R. Wadia near DeLisle Road for the extension of Arthur Road Hospital.
42. Forwarding for sanction plns and estimates snowing the proposed railings around and in the interior of the Victoria Square (Ghatia Baugh).
43. Requesting sanction to his utilizing temporarily the balance available for Mahim Development Scheme Funds Nos. I and II to meet the awards made by the Land Acquisition Officer, up to the end of the current year in the scheme for the construction of a public park at Mahim.
44. Submitting a report regarding the question of securing the lids of water hydrants, etc.
45. Requesting sanction to the Corporation—Resolution appointing Mr. W. A. Niven, A.M.I.C.E., sub. pro tem. Hydraulic Engineer, being modified so as to enable him to draw the yearly increments of Rs. 150 of his post.
46. Requesting sanction to the liability being incurred for the payment of the monthly rents in respect of certain bungalows taken on lease for housing the Assistant Engineers and Resident Engineers employed on the Tansa Completion Works.
47. Requesting approval to Mr. T. A. Roddan, Acting Executive Engineer, being nominated as a representative of the Corporation to serve on the Committee, proposed to be appointed by Government, of Engineers representing local bodies and departments of Government to investigate the utility of reenforced concrete for structures in Bombay City.
48. Requesting the Corporation to appoint a small Committee and to refer to it for enquiry and report the general question of the arrangement of the entrance gates of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and also the adjudication among the various competitors of the premium of Rs. 500, offered by the Municipality for the design selected as the most suitable for the purpose.
49. Submitting a report regarding the covering of Kutchra carts.
50. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Rs. one lakh made by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy for the construction, etc., of a Maternity Home for poorer classes in the neighbourhood of Parel in memory of his late daughter.
51. Submitting detailed plans and estimates of a scheme for increasing the storage capacity of the John Hay Grant Reservoir.
52. Requesting sanction to covered drains being constructed in Girgaum Back Road and in Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
53. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1920-21, together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Government Letters—
54. Forwarding Government Resolution appointing a Committee to arrange for a Nature Study Museum.
55. Enquiring whether the Corporation would be prepared to spare the services of Mr. R. P. Masani from his appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner in the event of his being selected by Government to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, who is proceeding on leave towards the end of May next.
56. Appointing Mr R. H. A Delves to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. H. G. Turner, I.C.S., resigned.
57. (a) Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Forwarding copy of his resignation of the Schools Committee's membership for the information of the Corporation (b) Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding for information copy of Dr. Sukhia's resignation of his membership of the Committee and the Committee's resolution thereon and (c) further letter from Dr. Nadirshad H. E. Sukhia—On the same subject.
58. Letter from Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
59. Letter from Mr. Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father the late Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar.
60. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding a notification relating to the Police Accommodation Scheme at Kingsway, Scheme No. 69.

Schools Committee's Letters—
61. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
62. Regarding a proposal to grant some allowance to the peons of the Schools Committee's office for doing Roneo Duplicating work in the office.
63. Requesting sanction to certain clerks in the Committee's office being given an increase in their salaries as proposed.
64. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1922-23, (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded by Mr. K. B. Mantri—For reappointing Mr. Bhukhandas B. Desai and Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak to be Auditors for the year 1922-23.
65. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—
66-68. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(66) For obtaining certain particulars regarding a defalcation or shortage of Bombay Improvement Trust money or miscalculation in accounts which, it is alleged, has occurred in the Trust Office; (67) For obtaining the Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to whether the Corporation is competent to appoint a Committee under section 38 of the Municipal Act for the purpose of conducting a test audit of the Municipal Departments and (68) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the alleged relaxation by the Tramways Company of the regulation which limits the speed of tramcars to a potenial maximum of 10 miles an hour.
69. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the number of cartloads of refuse collected and removed daily from each ward of the City and as to the desirability of constructing small destructors in different wards, instead of a large one at Batty Road.
70. From Mr. Pherozshah J. Marzaban, seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For suggesting that the new Election Rolls of the voters of all the wards of the City should be printed and sold separately for each ward instead of in one volume as is being done at present.
71. From Mr. Pherozshah J. Marzaban, seconded by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla—For requesting Government to see the desirability of levying a tax of at least 10 per cent. on the monies realised by the sale of tickets at the Race Course by the Totalisers and of handing over the realised revenue to the Municipality for the purpose of roads, drainage and lights.
72. From Mr. Pherozshah J. Marzaban, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to consider the advisability of introducing the system prevalent in different large cities of Europe and America of controlling pedestrian and vehicular traffic after sunset with the aid of electric red and green light signals.
73. From Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps for improving the condition of Shaik Memon Street.
74. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the collapse of the rear portion of the building situated on the Babula Tank Road near Comercarry known as "Mawla Chawl."
75. From Mr. B. N. Gamadia—For requesting the Committee regarding proposals for improving the sources of income of the Municipality to consider the desirability of increasing the vehicular tax on heavy conveyances and transport wagons with a view to meet the increasing expenditure for the maintenance of roads in the City.
76. Regarding certain proposals for filling in the posts of Medical Assistants.
77. Regarding the plans of the Goverdhandas Khunderdas Medical College Students' Hostel, etc.
78. Regarding the question of meeting the

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(Contd.)

excess anticipated in the cost of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College Students' Hostel, etc.
79. Regarding the construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatty.
80. Regarding the acquisition of frontages in the schemes for the construction of certain roads in connection with the Mahim Development Scheme.
81. Regarding the acquisition by the Municipality, on behalf of the Improvement Trust, of a strip of land for the widening of Byculla Bridge.
82. Regarding steps to be taken for putting in order all the roads in the City.
83. Regarding the appointment of an officer to supervise the re-organization of the City's milk supply.
84. Regarding telephone service in the City.
85. Regarding certain points in connection with the question of introducing the principle of secret ballot system in the future constitution of the Corporation.
86. Regarding the question of the preparation and revision of the Election Rolls of the Bombay University Constituency being undertaken by the Municipality.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—POLICE OFFICERS for the Mudhol State. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Salary according to qualifications.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. the Raja Saheb of MUDHOL.
C12239

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LTD.

FOR SALE.

1 Complete line of Scutchers consisting of 1 double Crighton Opener Howard and Bullough year 1907.
1 Hopper Feed Hethrington year 1896 Messrs. Platts Bros. Breaker Scutcher year 1899.
1 Finisher Scutcher Howard and Bullough 27" wide year 1907.
15 Cards Howard and Bullough 37" year 1898.
15 Cards Hethrington 38" year 1895.
6 Heads of Drawings Howard and Bullough 8 deliveries year 1907.
2 Slubbing Frames Howard and Bullough year 1898.
3 Intermediate Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Hethrington 1897.
15 Ring Frames eq. 5060 Spindles.

These Machines can be seen working at the above Mills on applying to the Manager.
C12141

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD.

SHARE SPLIT Nos. 2424 to 2433; 2435 to 2579; 2611 to 2623; each of 5 shares, for 590 shares of the above Company, standing in the name of T. M. Kasthuri, Acharyagriha, Bayapettah, Madras, have been lost or mislaid. Any claims in respect of same should be forwarded within one month from date to the registered offices of the Company, 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, failing which share certificates in respect of the abovementioned splits will be issued to the said T. M. Kasthuri.
R2933

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in STORM-WATER DRAINS (A) in Dongri Street and (B) in Kumbharwada Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 3rd day of March 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st, February, 1922.
T. K. RUDDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
TA C12227

CHARCOAL FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 7,000 mds of the charcoal, manufactured by the Ajmer-Merwara Forest Department, in lot or quantities.

The charcoal can be made available at the departmental depots situated near the Beawer or Marwar Junction (B. B. & C. I.) Railway stations.

Samples of the coal can be seen with or obtained from the undersigned.

DAYANAND,
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmer, Merwara.
TA C12240

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received on March 6th upto 12 Noon for the following supplies for a period of one year from April 1st 1922.

(1) Umbrellas and Kamblies for use of Government offices in Bombay and Poona.
(2) Packing boxes to be supplied to the Stationery Office, the Government Central Press, Bombay, and the Jail Press, Yeravda.
(3) Country leather (goat or sheep skins) for book binding purposes to the Government Central Press, Bombay, and the Jail Press, Yeravda.

Particulars and tender forms can be obtained from the Government Central Press, the Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, the Yeravda Prison Press (Poona) or from the undersigned.

E. E. COOMBS.
Superintendent.
Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, Poona.
TA C12242

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARMALLI KALYAN, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted with my clients NAWAB SYED ZAHURUL HASON KHAN and NAWAB SYED NAJMUL HASON KHAN, of Bombay and Lucknow Mahomedan inhabitants to exchange his property described in the first schedule hereto for my clients' properties described in the second schedule hereto.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property described in the first schedule hereto or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House, Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the exchange will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Leasehold land or ground held under a lease for 999 years on a fixed monthly rent of Rs. 1,290 known as Plot No. 101 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate situate, lying and being at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, admeseuring 819 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay with other land under New Survey No. 3184 with the messuages tenement and building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807 Street Nos. 126, 128, 130, 134, 1, 136, 144, 144A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 102 of the said Estate leased to M. J. Shariff, on or towards the West by Plot No. 100 of the said Estate on or towards the North by the Sandhurst Road, aforesaid and on or towards the South by the New 40 feet wide public Road and which premises are known as "Kalyan Mansions."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at New Chunum Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459 and 144 New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 an 18 and New Survey No. 1-7303 and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Jehangir Manockji Contractor and partly by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by land of Tribhowandas Vurjivandas leased to Hanuman Ramprasad and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (1d) and street No. 6F and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to an Indenture of Lease, dated the third April, 1913, and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and thereon marked Plot No. 3.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Boubay, containing by admeasurement 538½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 83, 459 and 144 New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey No. 190, 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described in the second schedule on or towards the West and North by the land of Tribhowandas Vurjivandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and partly by the property of the Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1799 (1E) and Street No. 6G and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to an Indenture of Lease dated the 18th September 1913 and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and thereon marked Plot No. 4.

Dated the 22nd day of February, 1922.

F. P. PAVRI,
Attorney for Nawab Syed Zahurul Hason Khan and Nawab Syed Najmul Hason Khan.

C12234

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHANTARAM NARAYAN PATIL, of Andheri, District Thana Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GANPATRAO SITARAM. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, therwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Amboli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement about 10,000 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the books of Collector of Thana bearing the following numbers and measurements.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Acres.	Guntes.
515	78	7	0	2¾
,,	,,	6 part	0	7
,,	,,	5 ,,	0	1
,,	,,	8	0	5
,,	,,	10 part	0	15½
,,		1(Falni)	0	2¾
520	79	5	0	5½
,,		6	0	4¾
,,		9	0	4¾
515	78	6	0	2
520	79	5	0	2¾
520	79	4	0	4¾
515	78	9	0	5½
513k	77	4	0	4¾
512	77	3	0	1¾
516	78	7/12	0	7¾
520	79	6	0	3
520	79	9 part	0	1
27D	79	7	0	4¾
,,	,,	10	0	1
,,	,,	13 part	0	1 about.

Bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Harischandra Goregaokar, on or towards the West partly by the land of Bajil Gomes, Zuje Fawloo Ghosal and the vendor, on or towards the North by the land of Harischandra Goregaokar and on or towards the South partly by the private passage reserved by the Vendor and passage leading from the land agreed to be sold to the Versoa Road and the land of Bhogilal Nathalal and others and are now occupied by the Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1922.

DABHOLKER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4469 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint present and filed on 21st day of October, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at 25, Waudby Road without the Fort, Bombay ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

GULAMHUSSEIN TAJBHOY BOOTWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company, being C/o Abdulabhoy Ebrahimji at Baria Mansion, Crawford Market, without the Fort ...Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the deffendant Rs. 2,000 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and this costs of this suit.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of March 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abonamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of November, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12220

The "Swarajya"
THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Advt. Rates Apply to:—
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817, Linghu Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 a tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

BUNGLOW AND OPEN SPACE FOR SALE
AT POONA.
Two storied Bunglow close to Bund garden with open ground, six out houses and Stables &c. covering area of about 11800 Sq. feet. For particulars please refer to.
Poona
Daruwalla
Bridge 63
Rawiwar
K. G. TOKKAR
Contractor.

The Wonderful
Mr. Rupalalchadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-21, "The Perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED" has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re 1. The premier Astrological Bureau Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 21.

In accordance with 26 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 441¼ and eased to Rs. 440 again went up till Rs. 442. From this level it declined to Rs. 435 on Marwari Bull operators selling. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 435 and closed at Rs. 434. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 369 and stadily dropped to Rs. 362 remaining Rs. 363 at 4 p.m. While may opened at Rs 382 and gradually declined to Rs. 375 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 376. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs 310 and May Rs. 316.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday with a good demand for Berar and Khandesh cotton from Japan Exporters and local millwalas. About 5000 bs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 21st.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	..	..	434
,, M. G. ,, Bengal March	..	..	307
,, ,, ,, May	..	..	316
Fine Oomra March	..	..	360 1/2
,, ,, May	..	..	373

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 21st.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	..	..	435
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	..	..	304
,, ,, ,, May	..	..	316
Fine M. G. Oomra Mason	..	..	363
,, ,, ,, May	..	..	376

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 21st

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	395	315	291
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	378	363	48 ..
M G Central P No. 1	..	409	393	378 ..
M G Central P. No. 2	..	393	378	363 ..
M. G. Southerns	..	..	..	.. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th Feb. 1922.

Cotton	..	9,144 Bales.
Wheat	..	3,931 Qrs.
Linseed	..	2 493 ,,
Rapeseed	..	54 ,,
Gingel seed	..	1,482 ,,
Poppyseed	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	2,470 ,,
Safflowerseed	..	2 078 ,,
Rice	..	29 02 ,,
Myrabolams	..	3,923 ,,
Cottonseed	..	27.931 ,,
Mowraseed	..	Nil
Jeera	..	728 ,,
Jowar	..	199 ,,
Harar	..	Nil
Barley	..	Nil
Sajee	..	2,641 ,,
Coal	..	5,860 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21st

Bank Telegraphic	..	1-3 1/2
Bank Demand	..	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	1-3 7/8
Fcs. Demand	..	300
American Dollars	..	359
Hongkong Dollars	..	192
Shangai	..	25
Japan	..	166 1/2
Singapore	..	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations,

6 p. m. Feb. 21st.

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	65	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	75	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	66	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teaseed Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	66	0	0
Jaws			
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	45	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	29	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	0
Linseed May	14	0	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay			

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teaseed, White 85-12	14	8	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25			
Teaseed, Black			
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50			
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts			
Jaws			
Mowraseed			
Barley			
Castorseeds	9	4	0
Cotton Seeds Ready			

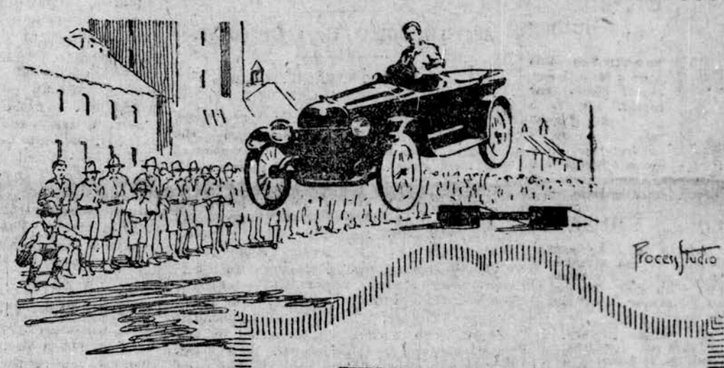
MONEY & SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 21.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-15-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-11-0
Bars Silver ready 39-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 38-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 37-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.



JUMPING 60ft. 5 Inches.

THE above illustration shows an Elgin Six making its sensational jump through the air at Fort Sheridan, Ilinois, to prove strength and balance.

Speeding fifty miles an hour, the Elgin leaped into space from the incline shown. Rising almost 6feet above the ground, the car jumped a distance of 60 feet and 5 inches, landing with terrific force on solid macadam road. .. ..

After a technical examination it was pronounced by automobile experts to be undamaged and in perfect running condition. The Elgin then repeated the jump and without any adjustment was driven back to Chicago, a distance of over 30 miles, carrying five adult passengers. Also, the world's record long distance jump of 76ft. 9in. was made by an Elgin Six before thousands of people at the big Elks Carnival in New Orleans, April 4th 1920.

Elgin SIX

SOLE AGENTS:
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
310, LAMINGTON ROAD, OFF JACOB CIRCLE.
PHONE: 5995.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/16.
Tone of Exchange Easy.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 314.
On Taris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 334.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 324.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 162.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 192.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 257.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 179¼.
On New York Bank's selling D D 355.
Londn Gold ready sh. 95-4
London Silver ready d. 33-6.
London Silver forward d. 33-2.
Tone of Silver Uncertain Steady, India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.39½.
French Exchange Frcs. 47.85.
Swiss Exchange 22.50.
Belgium Exchange 50.50.
Italian Exchange 87.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 985.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent Ward Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market closed weak owing to speculative selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Imperial 1285, India 125, Central 36, Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2950, Alliance 320, Apollo 85 x.d., Bombay Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 1595, Bradbury 1050, Century 890, Cent. India 4295, Colaba Land 2400, Coorla 275, Crescent 550, Currimbhoy 1515, David 1442/8, Edw. Sassoon 590, E. D. Sassoon 5/2, Fazulbhoy 1395, Finlay 1225 x.d., Gokak 225, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 577/8, Jamshed 515, Kastoorchand 1100, Kohinoor 2965, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Meyer Sassoon 370, Morarji 6600, New Great Eastern 825/8, New City 725, Pabani 890, Pearls 1102/8, Phoenix 975, Premier 195, Planet 280, Shapurji 355, Simplex 775, Standard 2400n, Swan 1165 x.d., Swadeshi 4630, Tata Mill 1275n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 670, Alcock 595, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 152/8 pr., Bt. Burma pet 9/12, B. Tramway 110, Flour 1600, B. Steam 240, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Defd 1200 x.d., New India 16/8, Oriental Life 350, Port Canning 615, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 230, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 190, Tata Hydro 780, T Oil 57/8 and Scindia Steam 7.

PRINCE'S SPORTING DAY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Prince of Wales in the morning at the Viceregal Lodge inspected about 200 police drawn from Delhi District and presented King's Police Medal to Khan Sahib Hamid-ud-Din of Delhi Police for rendering, it is understood, conspicuous services during the disturbances in 1919. His Royal Highness next received an address of welcome from the Anglo-Indian Community at the Viceregal Lodge and made a fitting reply.

At noon the Prince was present at Dhar Tent-Pegging Competition. While the tournament was going on, the Prince inspected K. G. O. Cavalry lines where he shook hands with officers and went into some of the stables to see men working. Returning to the tournament, he presented to Jamadar Hari Singh of 5th Cavalry a gold cup, a present by Maharaja of Dhar. Altogether 24 ran in the competition which was held in honour of the Prince's visit to Delhi.

This afternoon His Royal Highness with three Indian Princes plays polo against a team captained by the Commander-in-Chief.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div- paid.	Last Div.	Quotations ne to buyers
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17½	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	600	500	Jan-July	16%	128
,, Contributary	125	..	,,	,,	350
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	12
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36
Tata Bank	22½	75	,,	as. 10	18
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	,, £.	14
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	,,	,,	64
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	,,	64% £.	95
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	,,	,,	16% £.	22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	3½%	120
,, Frantij	500	500	,,	5½%	6 0
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	6%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	84
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	..
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	,,	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	65
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	50zd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	502/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	41
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	6%	32½
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17½%	395
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12 237/8zd	
,, Defd	40	40	,,	46 1200zd	
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2950
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Appollo	50	..	..	6	85zd
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1100
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	60	1595
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1050
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	893
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4295
Colaba Land	700	700	,,	90	2400
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	556
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	1515
David	250	250	,,	85	1442/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	,,	as. 8	5/2
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	590
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	150
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	13-6
Finlay	250	250	Apr-Oct.	125	1225 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	,,	,,	230
Gokak	100	100	,,	,,	225
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	,,	,,	222/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	577/-
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	,,	515
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1100
Khatao	100	100	,,	,,	625
Kohinoor	500	500	,,	151/4	29 5
Luxmi Cottan	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	,,	4600
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	,,	20	225
Madhowji	500	500	,,	,,	500
Mathuradas	500	500	,,	100	925 n
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	370
Morarji	1000	1000	,,	350	6400
New Great	200	200	,,	40	832/8
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	,,	725
Pabana	250	250	,,	90	890
Pearls	250	250	,,	90	1102/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	97
Premier	100	100	,,	,,	196
Planet	100	100	,,	,,	280
Presidency Mills	125	125	,,	,,	226
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	,,	,,	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	335
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	15500
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	775
Standard	500	500	,,	130	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	150	1165 xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	4630
Tata Mill	500	500	,,	,,	1275
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	,,	,,	3020

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	,,	10%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	4%	670
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	,,	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	,,	100	595
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	..	510
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	,,	125	142/8pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1000
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as 6p. 3	9/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	240
Kemp & Co.	200	..	July	20	140
Marcks	100	..	,,	12	90zd.
New India Insur	25	250	,,	..	16/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Philips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	..	Sept.	50	615
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	..	7
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	66
,, Defd	30	30	Sept.	41/8	230
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	..	97/8
N. Ded	400	400	,,	..	230
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	..	55
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	..	360

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc.
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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.—II*

BRITISH COLONIAL VIEW-POINT.

(BY C. N. VAKIL.)

In the successive Colonial Conferences, beginning from 1887, and elsewhere the desire to have a system of Preferential Trade between the different members of the Empire found frequent expression. Without going into the details of the earlier proposals, we may say that the fundamental idea underlying them was to create some consolidating force in addition to mere sentiment—the force of self-interest or of economic interdependence among the members of the Empire. The great Imperialist Joseph Chamberlain was actuated by the same motives. Imperial defence was largely a matter of ways and means; and the ways and means were largely dependent upon the fiscal and other commercial arrangements of the Empire. His conclusion was "that if the people of this country and the people of the Colonies mean what they have been saying, and if they intend to approach the question of Imperial unity in a practical spirit, they must approach it on its commercial side."

Commercial treaties.

In their early efforts to adopt a system of Preferential Trade, the Colonies found obstacles in the existing commercial treaties between the British Government and other countries, chiefly Belgium and the German Empire. These treaties forced the Colonies to extend the concessions which they gave to the United Kingdom to these other countries. The Colonies could not levy higher duties on the imports of these countries than on the corresponding imports from England. In 1892 the Canadian Parliament unanimously passed a memorial to the Queen in this connection. And at last at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, the treaties were terminated in 1898.

In the meanwhile, in consequence of the resolutions of the Colonial Conference of 1894, some steps had been taken in the direction of Preferential Trade. In 1895, New Zealand entered into reciprocal trade agreements with South Australia and Canada. In 1897, before the third Colonial Conference was held Canada adopted the Reciprocal Tariff which conceded reduced rates to countries granting favourable terms to Canada. On account of the existing commercial treaties of England the reduced rates had to be extended to Belgium, Germany and other countries. The termination of the treaties in question, enabled Canada to turn her Reciprocal Tariff into a specific British Preferential Tariff. The preference was increased to 25 per cent. in 1898, and confined to the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.

The Colonial Conference of 1902.

Before the Coronation of King Edward in 1902, the British Government took another opportunity to meet the Colonial Premiers. In his opening speech as President of the Conference, Mr. Chamberlain outlined his ideas about the Commercial Relations of the Empire. The resources of the Empire were sufficient to make it self-supporting; inter-imperial trade could therefore easily take the place of the existing foreign trade; Free Trade within the Empire was the object; but such Free Trade did not mean that the Colonies should give up their indirect taxation; Customs duties for revenue purposes were quite consistent with the principles of Free Trade; if such Imperial Free Trade were established, on the one hand the development of the Colonies would be hastened, on the other the United Kingdom could be made independent of foreign food and raw material. Mr. Chamberlain, however, admitted that the point of view of the Colonies was different. They had accepted the idea of giving preferential treatment to British goods, without asking for Reciprocity. But he complained that what was done in this connection had not produced adequate results. The Canadian preference had at most arrested the positive decline of British imports into Canada. He pointed out that this was due to the fact that the preference had not weakened the force of Protection in Canada against English goods. The words of Chamberlain in this connection are of importance to us in India to-day. He said:—

"So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets, especially if the articles in which the foreigners are interested come in under more favourable conditions."

In the published report of the Conference, we do not find whether the question of Free Trade within the Empire was at all discussed. But the Colonial Premiers did reveal a strong desire to establish some form of closer commercial relations. In the resolutions which they adopted on this point, they accepted the principle of Preferential Trade; declared Free Trade within the Empire impracticable; asked the Colonies which had not adopted the Preferential Policy to do so, and requested the United Kingdom to grant Reciprocity and further the Premiers laid down the details which they would try to work out in their respective Colonies.

The Canadian offer.

The advantages to British goods by the Canadian preference were disputed by the British Government. Only if Canada gave material tariff concessions in addition to those already given, the United Kingdom might consider a departure from their established fiscal policy. Though the allegation of the British Government was not accepted by the Canadian ministers, they made a bold offer in the following terms:—

"That if they could be assured that the Imperial Government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied or hereafter imposed, they, the Canadian Ministers, would be prepared to go further into the subject, and endeavour to give to the British manufacturer some increased advantage over his foreign competitors in the markets of Canada."

The Canadian offer was not only rejected, but a further action in the opposite direction was taken. The recently imposed (1902) duty on corn and flour could have been utilised for giving preference to the Colonies. Instead of making use of this duty for the purposes of Imperial Union, it was resolved to do away with it altogether. This decision has been described "as an almost incredible feat of fiscal bigotry," on the part of the British Government.

Preference in the colonies.

In face of such an attitude by England, it would not have been surprising if the Colonies had refused to carry into effect the resolution of 1902. Convinced, however, that this was the key for the consolidation of the Empire, as well as for the extension of their markets, they pursued the policy which they had themselves laid down. In 1903, New Zealand and the South African Customs Union began by giving preference to Britain. In 1906, the latter entered into reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand and Australia. The question of enacting a preference in Australia was delayed because the Labour Party insisted that the preference should be restricted to goods carried in British ships manned by white labour. Canada could not evidently extend her existing preference, because the price asked for it was not forthcoming. With a view to seek fresh markets Canada came under the Anglo-Japanese treaty (1894) in 1906. As a price for the easier entry of Canadian goods in Japanese markets, Canada accepted the right of Japanese subjects to enter and reside in Canada. Another important step was taken by Canada in the same year. She had so far two tariff columns—the "general" and the "preferential"; she now instituted a third—the "intermediate". This new column contained rates midway between those of the general and the preferential columns. Those foreign countries which gave Canada equally favourable treatment were to enjoy this "Intermediate" tariff. In practice, while negotiating treaties with foreign countries Canada gave concessions greater than those indicated by the "Intermediate" tariff. The effect of this action was to reduce the margin of preference given to British goods.

(To be continued).

*Previous Article on the subject appeared on February 3.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the latest interview which your representative had with the Mahatmaji at Bardoli, the Mahatmaji is reported to have said that he was trying to find out the best means for effective foreign propaganda May I put forward a very humble suggestion to the Mahatmaji. Let him give a mandate to *Mr. Horniman* to set up a through system of propaganda in Great Britain and Ireland. No other abler lieutenant can the Mahatmaji find out for this branch of foreign propaganda. This noble son of England has dedicated his life at the alter of India's freedom. His versatile genius and great power of organization can thus be utilized for the upliftment of India under the present circumstances Mr. Horniman, I am sure, will take up this genial task and devote all his energies to make the system an unqualified success.—Yours, etc.

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSHI.
Rajkot, Feb. 13.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

The disturbed conditions in central parts of the country have extended to the United Provinces and there has been nearly general rain in West Central Provinces with local rain in east of United Provinces and of Central India and a few falls in Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Western depression has given snow in Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Cawnpore, Lucknow and Bahraich a quarter of an inch; Dalhousie a half; Sonamarg and Seoni three quarters; Amraoti and Pachmarhi a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in West Central Provinces and extension into Bihar and along the North-west Frontier.

The western depression is more marked to-day and has caused increase of the cloud in North-west India. Disturbed conditions in central parts of the country have disappeared. Mussooree and Dibrugarh each report half an inch of rain.

Forecast.—Extension of rain in Kashmir and along the North-west Frontier.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO DEPRESSED CLASSES' ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Following was the Prince's brief reply to the address of welcome read to him by Mr. Gawai, President of the depressed classes. I thank you very warmly for every kind and enthusiastic welcome which you have given me on two occasions at Delhi. I much value your good wishes. I wish the communities whom you represent all prosperity and well-being."

The Prince promised to convey their message to the King-Emperor.

AMIR SHARIAT FOR U. P.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 18.

Leading citizens and Ulemas decided to invite the United Provinces Jamiat-ul-Ulema to hold its special session at Cawnpore to elect Amir Shariat (religious head) for the province.

PRINCE SPEAKS IN HINDUSTANI.

WHILE PRESENTING COLOURS TO INDIAN REGIMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Imposing ceremonies were observed when His Royal Highness attended the Military parade service at eleven this morning and presented colours to Royal Scots Fusiliers, 16th Rajputs and 10th Jats. The function was attended by the Viceroy, Lady Reading, the Commander-in-Chief and was witnessed by a vast crowd of spectators. The service was conducted by Rev. F. A. Wenyen who represented all denominations. The troops were drawn up with their bands in front of the dais where the clergy conducted the service consisting of two hymns. The service closed with the National Anthem. The first regiment to receive new colours was the Royal Scouts Fusiliers. Then followed 10th Jats and 16th Rajputs.

To every one's surprise and to the intense delight of the two Indian regiments the Prince after presentation addressed them in Hindustani and expressed his pleasure at presenting the colours and hoped they would as in the past be covered with glory in the future. Loud cheers greeted the close of the speech. The troops marched past when His Royal Highness took salute. The Prince received tremendous cheering when he left in his motor on the conclusion of the parade.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

THREAT TO CUT ASANSOL'S WATER SUPPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The East Indian Railway strike situation is almost unchanged. In addition to the Loco. staff, the menials of Burdwan station also joined the strike yesterday afternoon.

The situation at Asansol is rather serious, Europeans and Anglo-Indians are being boycotted in every way. Menials are demanding exhorbitant wages. An attempt was made to cut the water-supply in Asansol. The mob threatened the pumping station, but the troops posted to guard the pump-house frustrated their attempts, European and Anglo-Indian lads are being engaged as temporary firemen.

The St. Patrick's High School Boy Scouts are helping in loading and unloading packages of passengers, while sons of Anglo-Indian employees are doing the work of call-boys and cleaning engines. The men are intimidating non-strikers, and a clerk was brutally assaulted and had to be removed to hospital.

Yesterday, the staff in Messrs. Killner's refreshment room at Asansol joined the strikers and some cooks and Khitmutgars were sent yesterday from Howrah. European assistants are attending the table. Buxar men are refusing to sell anything to the refreshment room and supplies are sent from Calcutta. Altogether twenty-two daily trains have been cancelled.

E. I. R. STRIKE

PROPOSAL OF A CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

The strike situation here this morning is unchanged. About two thousand men of all departments are out. Picketing by strikers is preventing many who like to join up from returning. Many retired European and Anglo-Indian drivers have volunteered their services and been taken on.

At Mogalsarai about four hundred workers are out. A number of domestic servants of railwaymen have joined the strikers and wives of the staff are doing their own cooking. Anglo-Indian lads have been sent to Mogalsarai to help in every way. No violence is reported in the upper sections. It is proposed to hold a conference of the representatives of all E. I. R. districts to formulate the demands and elect committees. The Conference will be held within a week either at Gaya, Mogalsarai or Allahabad.

"A BAD LEGACY"

GOVT. TO FILE A CIVIL SUIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Feb. 20.

The Surat Municipality is now begun to be managed by the newly-appointed Committee. They have already asked for the refused grant for primary schools. The task before them is arduous. They find Municipal finance, Waterworks and many other things in hopelessly bad condition as a legacy of the late N.C.O. administration.

The Government intend filing a civil suit for recovering all amounts unauthorisedly spent by the late administration whilst the people are asked by the Non-Cooperators to suspend payment of direct taxes until a definite Municipal policy is framed by the peoples' representatives.

SECURITY OF PENSIONS.

DESPATCH EXPECTED SOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

It is understood that the despatch on the question of security of pensions is expected to arrive in India in time to permit of its publication by the middle of March. The nature of the proposals are not definitely known, but there is kin authoritative circles a tendency to depreciate any exaggerated expectancy in regard to these proposals.

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THE BUDGET.

"NOTHING TO CONGRATULATE."

RETRENCHMENT URGED.

At yesterday's sitting of the Legislative Council a general discussion took place on the merits and demerits of the Finance Member's Budget speech, after a few questions had been answered. Mr. Kanji asked whether the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had been provided with a car, and Mr. Cowasji answering with a "yes", Mr. Kanji pressed his point further by asking whether that car was worth forty or fifty thousand rupees. This was too much for the President and while Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was trying to gather the necessary information, he kindly informed him that the question was disallowed. While too much is made of the theory of protection of the rights of members, too little effect is made to put it into practice. On the previous day also the Finance member was allowed to proceed with his budget speech, in spite of the fact that fourteen days before that the estimates ought to have been in the hands of the members. The Council was not informed of the exceptional circumstances, at least the explanation was inaudible at the Press Table. The arrangements in the Council make it impossible for the Press to hear most of the members, and the members have to thank themselves if they are either misreported or not reported at all, as they are responsible for the arrangements made.

Coming to the Budget discussion, Mr. Purshotamdas, who started it, severely criticised it and asked for the abolition of the Director of Informations office, as the Bolshevists might be better looked after by the C. I. D. He was however, very self-sufficient and claimed a monopoly, for his party of all the world's available supply of wisdom. He thought the masses which followed Mahatma Gandhi were ignorant and after this no proof is wanting to show how much he and his party, if he has got one, have in common with the masses of people. Mr. Chitale was as uncomplimentary as the previous speaker and said 5½ crores went to pay the services and that the figures were rather "cleverly" manipulated. One good thing he told the Council and it was that the Retrenchment Committee had recommended a cut of nearly twenty lakhs in the Police expenditure with the concurrence of the officials. He regretted there was no increase in the educational budget. Mr. Trivedi also spoke in a similar vein. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, however, made a delightful little speech full of vigorous hits all round. He spared none and it was rather refreshing to a jaded Council. He particularly spoke of Government's delinquency in regard to the Police Department and asked what steps had been taken by them in connection with the Police officials whose conduct was adversely commented on by the Presidency Magistrates. This was rather too much for Mr. Hayward but the President upheld Mr. Kanji and allowed him to assail further the Labour Department and the Director of Industries. He asked for centralisation of all Labour questions and strongly protested against the discourtesy of the Director of Industries who had not replied to his letter. The inspection of factories he called a sham. The sting was in the tail, however, and he could not close without the customary hit at the N. C. O. . He thought the movement had a dramatic collapse and everything would be quite now.

The reactionary speech—the one and the only reactionary speech—was that of the gentleman from Santa Cruz. He even excelled himself. He was the only man in the Council to congratulate the Finance Member on his estimates, and after this feat it was to be expected that he would call the men who worked as pickets to stop the liquor trade as "hooligans". He said the temperance movement must come from within and not from without worked by hooligans under the lead of utopian leaders. If Mr. Pradhan is speaking for himself that the urge for putting down the liquor trade has not come from within he might be right, but not when he speaks of the masses. He was against compulsory education, as he told the Council that he had mixed with the poor peasants and they had come in a deputation to him asking him not to take away the small children to the schools as they were their assets. He concluded with the warning of *festina lente*. Mr. Pradhan, however, was duly snubbed by the President for his manuscript oration.

One member from Belgaum asked Mr. Paranjype to resign to make way for better men—perhaps for men like himself.

The general discussion on the Budget began as soon as the Council met yesterday. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

NOT CREDITABLE.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas said the Budget was neither creditable to the Council nor to the Government; he, however, was thankful that the member had frankly omitted the mess he had made of it. The outlook for the first year of the Reforms was not very cheerful. The masses that followed the leaders now were ignorant and in fact knew nothing and were innocent. He was thankful that they had just passed a great crisis—they had left it far behind and he was glad it was so. Going into the figures he said at this time there should be no question of increase of expenditure as the country expected a curtailment of it, as all the world over. If they allowed this Budget to pass without any modifications, he feared, next year there would be a greater financial deficit. He did not agree with the Finance Member that the deficit was one to the full in rupee, as it was slowly recovering its value, as all over the world. They should have had a full report of the Retrenchment Committee, but they were not given that. Everywhere staff was being reduced both in government and commercial offices even in the richest countries and he did not see why the Government officials should be immune from this wave of retrenchment. He hoped the Governor would see his way to reduce two councellors and two Ministers in order to economise the resources. Everywhere there was retrenchment and he did not see why Bombay should be an exception. The expenditure in Bombay was the highest for population and it was the duty of Government to reduce it. He was rather surprised at the statement that the Director of Information had to watch the Bolshevist propoganda and had heavy responsibilities, as he thought it was the duty of the C. I. D. to do so. Here at least, he said, the work of the department could be transferred to some other department and the staff done away with.

The President said only two days were allowed to the general discussion on the Budget and last year 15 minutes were allowed to such member; he left it to the Council whether it was for the member to speak as long as they liked as he himself was not going to put any time limit. On the speeches of members.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said it was not possible to go in for increased taxation, whatever might be the circumstances. He asked whether the Budget had stood the list of sound finance, and the answer was no. For the last three years they had huge deficits and he thought they were going down the inclined plane, and he did not know whether it was to the abyss. It was impossible, from the figures which were so carefully manipulated and sometimes very cleverly, to show any items on which they could lay their finger. The pay bill alone amounted to 5½ crores and it was likely to increase by 27 lakhs every year, and the public servants thus absorbed nearly 15 to 16 per cent. of the total revenue. He then went on showing that nearly three crores of revenue were spent in general administration, Secretariat, Commissioners, etc. Everywhere, while the expenditure in actually collecting revenue or doing the work was very little, the expenditure at the top was too heavy. Coming to the Police expenditure he said this was growing by leaps and bounds and it was now two crores of rupees. It was sought to be defended on the ground that security of life and property was the first care of the State. He granted it was so. But even after all had been said and done, he wanted to know if any serious attempt had been made to cut down expenditure in the direction in which efficiency would not be touched. Only during the last two months, he thought, was any attempt made towards retrenchment, but fore the preceding ten months nothing had been done. It was said the officials were asked to cut down expenses, but he asked in what country such a step had succeeded, for they were sure to say that efficiency would suffer, or things would come to nought. If any real attempt had been made towards cutting down expenditure he would have voted for the Budget, but that had not been done at all, and he could not vote for any additional taxation. As regards the Retrenchment Committee their recommendations have resulted in suggestions for cutting down Police, expenditure by about 20 lakhs per-year, although it was not much, he admitted. In the Secretariat they had suggested a cut of two lakhs and the matter was before Government. If the Government made the necessary economies then they would have greater sympathy of the Council when they asked for additional taxation, for the good of the people. He was sorry to see no increase made in the Education Budget, particularly when there was a Minister in charge of the department.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said in spite of the promises of the Finance Member last year the expendes had not gone down and he did not think any serious attempt had been made towards that end. Before they had considered the question of retrenchment, new sources of revenue were being exploited. He was not convinced that any serious attempts for retrenchment had been made and unless they were convinced if that they could not vote for the Budget. The Finance Member, instead of making efforts towards retrenchment had said in his speech that old systems could not be remodelled soon and unless the Member was convinced of it, it was impossible for the House to be convinced. However efficient the system of administration might be, it was too costly and complex for a country like this and the time had come to cut it down. The Eduatcion Department, on which great hopes were built by the people, were being starved. Four training schools were closed last year, owing to financial stringency and unless money was found by such departments would be strangled in the very beginning. Retrenchment was the only remedy to their difficulties said Mr. Trivedi.

Mr. Chongale also opposed the Budget.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole opposed the Budget, but his remarks could not properly be heard at the Press Table.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said he wanted to refer here to matters, which he was not allowed to do before. He said before they were asked to grant monies for the Police and other departments, the Council must be told what action had been taken by Government in regard to the remarks passed by the Presidency Magistrates against the Police officers repeatedly when the member asked for the grants, would he till the Council what steps had been taken by him? They must remember that these remarks were not passed by any political agitators, but by responsible Magistrates.

Mr. Hayward said the member could not refer to a particular case, when he was speaking on the general policy.

The President said the Budget discussion was an opportunity to every member to aid his own opinions about any topic of public interest, illustrating by individual grievances, provided it fill under the administrative policy.

Mr. Kanji thanked the President for his decision.

Mr. Hayward said the member could not go into details.

The President said the member has not going into the details, and the member in charge of the department could reply to the remarks afterwards.

Mr. Kanji said Mr. Hayward would have an opportunity of answering him and he hoped the explanation would give satisfaction to the Council. Another grievance of his was that all the Labour questions were not under one head. It was expected, when a new department was started, that all Labour questions would be dealt with by one office. But what did they find? Factories were under one member, Labour questions were under another and so on. All that meant unnecessary correspondence and waste for time. Some few days back he had made a complaint to Mr. Shirras about working women in some mill without giving them holidays. Mr. Shirres wrote that the question wes dealt with by the Director of Industries and he wrote to the latter, but so far he had received no reply. He protested strongly against this discourtisy to members of Council. Mr. Shirras wrote to him subsequently that the complaint was not correct. If all the Labour questions were under one head he would have got a more satisfactory reply. Then again there was the Factory Inspection Department. He thought the Annual Report of this Department was most unsatisfactory. He said it was better to have no inspection than to have his kind of inspection. It was a sham inspection in his opinion and he hoped the Home Department would look into the matter.

Mr. Hayward said the Department was not under him.

Mr. Kanji said it was his point that they did not know which department was under whom coming to the Development Department, he said, the member in charge had told them last year that the purchases in connection with it were made by the High Commissioner in the cheapest market. He hoped the number would be able to tell them that the purchases were made in the cheapest possible market. Concluding he said the N. C. O. movement had collapsed and he thought the time had come when Indians and Europeans should work together.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said there was too much supervision and most of it was unnecessary. There were also the big officials, like Commissioners, who acted as post offices between the district officers and the Government. Then there was too much travelling on the part of Sub-Divisional officers—they travelled in their district for 210 days out of a year. There were the talatis who had to spend five months of a year at the head-quarters—which could be done away with.

Khan Bahadur Cooper said the budget was a Government Servant's budget. If the Government could find money to exploit forests, could they not find it to improve the lot of agriculturists and the hiling millions.

The Commissioner Central ision also spoke, but he could not be heard.

MR. PRADHAN CONGRATULATES.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan heartily congratulated the Finance Minister on the lucid statement.

Mr. S. T. Kambli was disappointed with the budget and said it had shown great anxiety to meet the demands of subordinate officers for increases but the reasons for these increases had already disappeared. He wanted to reduce the pay of all officials and in every department. He regreted that in the second year of reformed council the expenditure on primary education had been cut down by five lakhs, but the expenditure on higher education had increased on the other hand.

Mr. Surve also spoke.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following among other interpellations were made and answered in the Council session:—

COMPENSATION RECOVERED FROM AHMEDABAD.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (Ahmedabad City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of compensation recovered by Government from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad for the disturbances of April, 1919, the total amount of compensation actually given and the balance on hand on 1st January and 1st July, 1921?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Total amount of compensation recovered ...	4,44,681	3	2
II. Total amount of compensation paid	2,14,748	5	9
III. Balance on 1st January, 1921	2,30,306	2	2
Balance on 1st July, 1921	2,29,932	13	5

CLAIM OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Rao Saheb Desai: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they intend to pay from the compensation recovered from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad Rs. 1,35,031-13-4 to the Ahmedabad Municipality for their claim allowed by the District Magistrate;

(b) if not, the grounds for preferring certain claimants for paying full compensation and denying it altogether to the Ahmedabad Municipality after the claim was allowed?

(c) If the amount of compensation recovered be less than the amount of total claims allowed, on account of the remissions granted in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whether Government intend to readjust and pay proportionate compensation as between the Government and the Municipality?

The Hon. Mr. Hayward replied: (a) No. (b) and (c). There is no sum available to meet the claims of the Municipality as the steps prescribed by law for its recovery were not taken by the Municipality. The balance in hand was insufficient to meet the outstanding claims of the Government.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SIND.

Mr. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to give the names of all political prisoners in Sind and the date when the term of their sentence will be over?

(b) Is it a fact that persons convicted of seditious offences of exciting hatred are not allowed to talk with other prisoners and put in solitary cells?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if no light is allowed them and they are made to sleep on the floor and given no towels or soap for bath?

(d) Is it a fact that they wash their own clothes and are given food which they are not accustomed to take?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: I presume the Honourable Member referred to prisoners in Sind convicted of sedition or similar offences against the State by the Criminal Courts in Sind. There was only one Sind prisoner at the time of the receipt of the information, namely, Ramzan Dino, convicted under section 124-A and due for release on 27th June, 1922. He was in the Sukkur Prison. There were two other prisoners, Faiz Mahomed Dos Mahomed and Fatehali Natho, imprisoned for default in giving security under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. They were due for immediate release upon their giving security or in default respectively on the 3rd February and 29th August, 1922. They were in the Karachi Prison. There were no others imprisoned in Sind under the orders of the Criminal Courts of Sind.

(b), (c) and (d) Such prisoners are in the interests of discipline not allowed to talk to other prisoners except as required at work. They are not put in solitary cells and are otherwise treated exactly like other prisoners convicted by the Criminal Courts of Sind.

MULSHI PETHA COMPENSATION.

Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the difference between the rates (including the so-called bonus) paid in the Andhra Valley in the Maval Taluka and those to be paid in the Mulshi Petha.

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: The following rates were paid in Andhra:—

	Rs.
Ambemohor ...	458
Sal ...	253
Jirayat ...	38

The following rates are expected in Mulshi Petha:—

	Rs.
Ambemohor ...	550
Sal ...	350
Jirayat ...	50

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of brothels in the city of Bombay:

(b) the number of prostitutes of different categories such as English, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Eurasian, Mahomedans and Hindus residing in the city of Bombay?

The Honourable Mr. H. M. W. Hayward replied: A statement is laid on the table. Statement showing the approximate number of (1) Brothels and (2) Prostitutes of different nationalities in Bombay City:—

(1) Total number of Brothels ...	865
(2) A. Indians (in European brothels)	23
A.1. Indians (in Indian brothels)	5,000
B. Asiatic other than Indians ...	
C. Japanese ...	76
D. Europeans and Eurasians:—	
British ...	5
Russians ...	9
Poles ...	3
French ...	3
Rumanians ...	2
Italians ...	1
Ukranian ...	1
Anglo-Indians ...	7
	31
Total ...	5,138

REMOVAL OF COTTON GREEN.

Mr. M. A. Havelivalla (Bombay City) asked: When do Government expect the Cotton Green to be removed to Sewri from Colaba?

(b) Is the delay in such removal due to the Port Trust resolving to build the godowns themselves, and not to grant leases of land to reliable merchants who applied for the same?

(c) Will Government state how many plots there are at Sewri and to whom the Bombay Port Trust have leased them for the purposes of storing cotton bales?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied:—(a) It is expected that the whole of the cotton trade will be transferred from Colaba to the new Cotton Depot at Sewri by September, 1923.

(b) No.

(c) The Port Trust are constructing 178 godowns and 198 jethas at the new Depot. No leases have yet been granted.

CONTRACTS GIVEN TO MAJOR GAMMON.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Since the collapse of the reinforced concrete building, built by the firm of Major Gammon, will Government be pleased to state whether any orders have been placed with the firm of Major Gammon by the Bombay Port Trust and if so, will the Government be pleased to state in what way his tenders were lower than other tenders received by the Port Trust Board for the same work?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: One work has been entrusted to Major Gammon since the date referred to. This is the new station building for the Sewri Cotton Depot; it was not put out to tender as Major Gammon was already carrying out the rest of the reinforced concrete work, namely, Cotton Godowns, at the Cotton Depot, and it was considered impracticable to have more than one contractor on the site at the same time. Major Gammon's tenders for the Cotton Godowns were lower than those of the other contractors who tendered.

HOUSING EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEANS BY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred on the housing of European officers of the Bombay Port Trust in the last ten years?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: The quarters constructed by the Trustees are not reserved for Europeans. The cost of constructing quarters for the superior staff during the last ten years has been Rs. 22.30 lakhs.

HOUSING OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES BY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the total number of Indian employees of the Bombay Port Trust and for how many of these housing has been provided up-to-date?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: The total number of Indian employees in the Bombay Port Trust is about 16,700 of whom about 5,000 are housed in Port Trust quarters.

NATIONALITY OF PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the total number of employees of the Bombay Port Trust receiving more than Rs. 500 monthly salaries exclusive of allowances, indicating how many of these are Indians, how many Eurasians and how many Englishmen?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: The total number of Port Trust Officers drawing over Rs. 500 per mensem is 106. Of these 92 are Europeans, 8 Anglo-Indians and 6 Indians.

OUR LITTLE LUNACIES.

PROFESSOR WHO HATED PILLAR-BOXES.

Even the sanest person has usually some little peculiarity, a tiny kink in his brain of whose presence he is not always conscious.

One of the commonest may be seen any day on a flagged payment, Many people have a prejudice against stepping on the line that separates two stones, and one may seen them taking now long steps, now short ones, to avoid doing so.

There was once a Cambridge "don" who was perfectly sane in every way save that he could not bear to be seen posting a letter. He always went to a pillar-box in an unfrequented road, and if people were about he would walk up and down—for hours, if necessary—until the coast was clear!

"TWO STAIR" MEN.

Some people have their own little private superstitions; it may be that they always lace up the left boot first, or that they open the morning paper at a certain page. Though they would never admit it, they believe in their heart of hearts that to do otherwise would bring bad luck!

There is a man who uses a certain Tube station in London every day. Though he is often pressed for time, wild horses would not drag him into No. 1 lift. He would rather wait some minutes until No. 2 is going up!

Have you a "two-stair" man among your friends? Watch them and see. The two-stair man always goes up two steps at a time, but he is most particular, in case there is an odd number of steps, that he shall not find a single one at the top. To avoid this he counts carefully as he is going up and takes a single step somewhere about the middle.

It is a most amusing pursuit to watch one's friends and detect their little lunacies.

IDEAS THAT COIN MONEY

BIG FORTUNES FROM SMALL INVENTIONS.

A baltimore man named Palmer was the inventor of a cap for soda-water bottles which made him a millionair. He carried the patent in his pocket for six years before he succeeded in getting it on the market.

Another man made a can with a seam just below the top. When the tin was to be opened it was only necessary to strike the top and it came off. A Chicago packer ordered ten millions as an experiment, and the idea worked so well that the inventor made a big fortune.

A HUGE "PILE."

It was a man named Heatin who devised the little metal staple which holds on boot buttons, and he made a fortune out of his idea; whilst another huge pile accrued to the man who first thought of combining a lead pencil with which to write and a piece of rubber to erase what written!

The difference between the old straight and the newer crinkly hairpin made a fortune for the man who noticed that his wife shed her hairpins as she walked about the house. Another fortune awaited the man who made a little blob on the points of hairpins in order that they should not "Prick."

A new kind of glove fastener made another man rich, and a sleeve link which could be put in and removed more easily than others made its inventor a present of an income of £10,000 a year.

The man who invented the little dress fastener with a hump to replace the old hook-and-eye accumulated a vast fortune.

PLANTS THAT BEAR PEARLS.

Do you realize that there are such things as vegetable pearls?

Now and than in certain tropical plants curious hard round substances are found which one may properly call pearls, since their composition is almost identical with the product of the oyster.

In Java these substances are discovered in the joints of bamboos. On analysis they are found to consist of almost pure carbonate of lime, which is the material that goes to make up the oyster pearl.

Sometimes the pearls are found in the endosperm of the coco-nut, and they also occur in the wood of the teak and pomegrante trees.

They are sometimes the size of a hazel nut, but more often rather smaller. How these pearls come into being is not really known. They are believed to be due to excess of calcareous and silicious matter in the plant.

In the East Indian Islands these pearls are valued very highly as charms, and the owner of one will not part with it for any figure, because he considers that as long as he holds the pearl he will be immune from all ills.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. meeting of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ld., 9 Wallace St., 4-15 p.m.

Sup. correspondence for Singapore and Japan close at 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

The s.s. Mantua with mails of the 9th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Shivarati: Bank Holiday. (All Bombay Post Offices to work as on Sundays.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE SILVA.—Joseph Oscar (Josie) only son of late Dr. D. M. D'Silva of pneumonia, at St. Georges Hospital 2 a.m., Wednesday. Funeral leaves Hospital for Sewree at 5 p.m., to-day. Friends and Relations will please accept this only intimation.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

On Sunday next (26th instant), Confirmation Service by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun in the Gloria Church, Byculla, will be conducted at 9-45 a.m.

SANTACRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above committee, Shastri Karmarkar of Nasik will give a discourse on Shrimad Bhagwad Gita at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at Viller Villa, Santacruz; It is open to the public.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A Biennual Journal for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (Byculla) will be started in March 1922. Subscription of Re. 1, together with any donations as well as articles, are invited from the old students.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

Professor N. K. Bhagvat will deliver the concluding Lecture of his series of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Lectures on "The Monastic Institutions of the Himayana Buddhists, known as the Samgha" in the University Library Building (Ground Floor) to-day (Wednesday,) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

HARIKATHA PERFORMANCE.

Sreeman Lakshman Dos, an Amateur Bhaghavathar from Madras, will give a Harikatha performance "Nandanar" in Tamil at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Maha Siva Rathri day, (Friday the 24th instant), at Damodar Thackersai Moolji Hall, Eliphinstone Road, near Parel Railway Station. All are cordially invited to attend. Separate accommodation for ladies will be provided.

UNVEILING OF MR. GOKHALE'S STATUE.

The secretaries of the G. K. Gokhale Memorial Fund write:—

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. Gokhale, by His Excellency the Governor which had been fixed for Thursday next the 23rd instant has been postponed for sometime owing to His Excellency's departure for Delhi. Another date will be notified later for which the intimations already issued will hold good.

PROPOSED GURUKULA IN KARNATAK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARKUL, Feb. 20.

The long cherished idea of some workers in the Karnatak Province of starting a Gurukala has been turned into a reality by the highly successful propaganda work of Mr. Kirthankesari Jayaramachar. Yesterday a landlord and pleader of great repute in Karkul, South Canara, Sriyuth Karkul Rama Hedge by name promised for the Gurukul a beautiful site of 20 acres. Kirthan Kesari proposes Standing Shri Rama Astrama named after the donor in the month of Chaithra. It is earnestly hoped that other generously minded people will give mondatory help to make the humble begining a success. Mr. Kirtankesari will hereafter devote all his energies towards the advancement of the Ashrama.

In celebration of Gokhale anniversary a meeting was held under the auspices of Cummine Club at Dhulia. Mr. Brave, pleader, and Rao Bahadur Govind spoke dwelling on his services to the country.

Hon. Dr. Sapru, Hon. Mr. Sarma, Mr. Innes and H. H. the Aga Khan were granted interview by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 20th instant.

H. E. Willingdon left for Delhi on a visit to the Viceroy, on Feb. 21st.

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HERE'S NEWS FOR YOU!

Do you realise that nine cases of digestive trouble out of every ten are caused by excess acidity in the stomach and that this is easily neutralised? It's a fact, and you can demonstrate it by taking a couple of Bisurated Magnesia Tablets next time you get an attack of stomach pain. Notice the ease, the quick relief which these tablets bring! That's because they neutralise the pain-causing acid the moment they enter the stomach. Bisurated Magnesia Tablets are quite inexpensive, and you can get them of any chemist's. When buying, look for the trade-mark word BISMAG on the wrapper, as this ensures your getting Bisurated Magnesia—the one thing that does give sure and instant relief.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 22, 1922.

THE DECISION.

To-day, yesterday and to-morrow leaders all over India set out for Delhi to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and that of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Though many more momentous discussions have been held by these committees than are likely to transpire on the 24th and 25th instant, the deliberations at Delhi will be watched with great interest and some anxiety by the people of India. For the confirmation of the Bardoli decision is at stake, and signs are not wanting that some Congressmen do not view with favour the postponement of Civil Disobedience. We have already at some length discussed the Bardoli decree in all its many aspects. It remains only for us now to emphasize once again the governing consideration in favour of the Bardoli edict—the only consideration which should concern good Congressmen and good Muslims.

It was with eyes open to the probable effects of our doings, that we pledged our word to adopt non-violent non-co-operation as the royal road to *Swaraj*. We realised then that for an unarmed nation such as India, this was the only way. We gloried then in the sheer rectitude and morality of the methods we pledged ourselves to pursue. Shall we now act like European "statesmen" and "diplomats"? Shall we quibble with words, washing our hands in anticipation over blood yet to be shed saying: "We are innocent of this blood. It is on the heads of those who turn to violence against our express wishes." Surely this were the action of a European "statesman"—of a man who believes that words and protestations are everything and that God does not know there is hypocrisy in his heart. Had we not been vowed to non-violence in word or deed—had we not accepted our leaders' inspired doctrine and made it our own—then indeed we might have remained honest men in the sight of God while resorting to national strikes with the certain knowledge that some among the people would turn to violence and that some among the people would die. Then indeed we might have called those who died in vain, Martyrs for India. But having pledged ourselves to non-violence we cannot now shirk the truth—which is that those who by Civil Disobedience are encouraged ever so remotely to sacrifice life uselessly in violent endeavours, are martyrs to—the nation's hypocrisy. They will be the betrayed dupes of the nation's leaders who realise clearly that any sacrifice of human life by an unarmed India must be vain and futile. The leaders know also that a nation-wide condition of non-violence is so early attainable and so easily. Can they consent to reverse the Bardoli decision knowing these things? To do so were at a stroke to level the clean pure thing, which the Nationalist movement is to-day, to the slime of political expediency. On the main issue of the suspension of Civil Disobedience there can be only one consideration. It is:—How would God, Whose cause we profess to uphold, wish us to decide?" If we answer that question aright and act on the answer, surely we have nothing to fear of failure. The fear of failure belongs to our opponents—to those who do not trust only in the sheer righteousness of their cause and so must descend to words turned into lies by mental reservations.

The above to the Congress leaders who will meet at Delhi, and what follows to the Muslims of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Islam prides itself on the fidelity of its followers—a fidelity the like of which the world sees far too little. Muslims have won for themselves the proud title of "The Faithful." Now their leaders in their wisdom, have rallied them to the ideal Jehad—the Jehad in which they rise so superior to their opponents as to scorn to use the weapons of violence the latter's hands defile. They have commended their leaders' wisdom and foresight; they have seen clearly that their counsel as to the conduct of the battle was right—both as men might regard the counsel by its expected results and as God regards it. They have pledged themselves to follow their leaders. When the jail authorities at Karachi feared disturbances the other day, as a result of rumours regarding the ill-treatment of the Muslim leaders, they besought the Moulanas to show themselves to the people and to exhort the people to non-violence. The Moulanas might well have replied in the language of some hot-headed youth of Maharastra: "What concern have we with the threatened violence of others? Suffice it that we are non-violent. Their violence is their affair and yours." Had the Moulanas adopted non-violence through motives of mere political expediency they would most assuredly have refused to assist the civil authorities by showing themselves to the crowd collected outside the jail, or further, by adjuring the people to disperse peacefully. But to the Moulanas, non-violence was so essential a thing that they even consented to co-operate with the established "authority" rather than passively countenance disorders. Surely certain critics of the Bardoli decision will not maintain that the Brothers did wrong here! The Bardoli decision is just such a other gesture expressive of sincerity in non-violence. The Moulanas in their prison cells felt called on by God seemingly to co-operate with the Government by helping the authorities disperse a mob lest violence ensue. Surely the Working Committee at Bardoi, who were free, could do no less. And the decisions to be taken at Delhi must be made in this spirit of Muslim honesty which impelled the Moulanas in their prison cells. Any other spirit animating the deliberations were a repudiation of their leaders—and Muslims are "The Faithful" always. Though some of us may believe that the cessation of picketing and other Khilafat and Congress volunteer activities is a mistake—since the cessation may tend to reduce popular enthusiasm or depress the spirits of the people—on the main issue of the suspension of Civil Disobedience there must be no compromise. Who knows but that the mere confirmation at Delhi of the Bardoli decision will suffice immediately to school the people to complete non-violence? A child detained at school beyond the usual school hours, learns very quickly. The mere desire to escape the detention is an incentive. So it may well be with the people of India. The suspension of Civil Disobedience should ensure the rapid mastering by India of the lesson of non-violence. But a child detained at school should not be allowed to forget the lessons learnt earlier in the day. Nor should India.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The publication of the budget for 1922-23 for the Presidency adds one more to the series of impecunious Provincial Governments, who, in the very first year of their independent existence, are unable to make both ends meet. To the irrepressible optimist it would, we suppose, be a comfort to know that the Provincial Governments are not even now wholly nationalised or Indianised, and that in consequence the edge would be taken off the criticism of the "Daily Telegraph" or the "Morning Post" brand. Representative institutions, we would be told in the most approved pontifical manner, are costly luxuries and if India desires them, she must pay for them. But this is at best a cold comfort. The Bombay budget, like its prototypes in Madras and Bengal, shows no sign of a healthy effort towards a vigorous development of the moral and material resources of the people, being undertaken under the impetus of an increased popular element. Barring that special favourite of Sir G. Lloyd's enthusiasm—the extravagant Development Board,—there is not one single entry in the budget now presented, which can, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as development outlay. The following table, giving figures of expenditure, in thousands of rupees, consecutively from 1916-17 to the revised estimates of this year and the budget figures for the next, tell their own tale:—

General Administration.	Medical & Public Health.	Education	Agriculture & Industry.
20,77	23,74	76,02	12,60
21,70	27,98	79,95	14,64
22,91	33,27	1,07,66	19,28
27,25	45,06	1,29,51	22,66
36,87	56,72	1,44,26	26,38
73,48	74,07	1,81,79	37,96
79,22	71,80	1,82,90	32,40

The one item which knows no rest is the General Administration Charges which have increased by nearly 400 per cent. in five years, and will rise even in the next year, when Education has to stand still, the outlay on Industry and Agriculture is actually reduced, and that on Public Health is made up to its budgetted figure—itself reduced—by including 6 lakhs from loan funds. Even in the apparent increases under the seemingly developmental heads of Education or Sanitation, a great proportion of the increase is due chiefly to the establishment charges. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence made no secret of the fact, and held out a veiled threat of the need for further retrenchment being only possible to be attended to by reducing the salaries, etc. voted by a Committee in 1920 and adopted by the Government in that year. If the Legislature takes up the challenge it would be for the members of the Legislative Council to say where further reductions are feasible. But lest the ordinary member be misled by Mr. Lawrence's talk about minimum wage or living wage, we would point out that such considerations can, and must be, allowed to affect only the subordinate staff, but not those superior officers whose pay was initially fixed rather with a view to prestige than with any reference to the barest requirements of creature comforts. Mr. Lawrence has assured the Council that the supernumerary staff has been greatly reduced; but, with every respect to Mr. Lawrence, we would like to see the actual figures of that reduction, and the consequent economy therefrom, before offering our compliments for such a noble stand for economy. We trust the members of the Legislative Council will not allow such golden opportunities of interrogating to escape them, as much for their personal distinction as for the service of the country.

The figures for the current year show, on revision, a deficit of 213 lakhs. Mr. Lawrence explains the deficit as due to additional outlay for unforeseen items, such as protection against "agitators" or the Prince's tour, not to mention exchange losses of 8½ lakhs, and the falling off of revenue, notably in Excise owing to successful picketing. The deficit is proposed to be made good from accumulated balances,—Rs. 300 lakhs,—which would then leave a balance for this year of only 87 lakhs. But for the next financial year the deficit is increasing with geometric progression, being 118 lakhs, and additional taxation to the tune of 100 lakhs has to be levied to leave a closing favourable balance of 31 lakhs. It must be noted that these figures relate only to the ordinary expenditure, without considering the Development Board, without also including the receipts from loans, etc., which in the current year pay for 90 lakhs of ordinary outlay and in the next year are budgetted to account for 200 lakhs of normal expenditure. We would draw attention in this connection to the concluding remarks in para 9 of the Finance Member's introductory exordium, which, to our mind, does not appear to be prompted by a regard for quite sound finance. The Development Board is to account for a budgetted outlay of Rs. 11.13 crores, for which a fresh loan of 790 lakhs is proposed, and 190 lakhs from the advances made by but not drawn upon against the Government of India. The rest comes from petty sources of income relating to this department, the items of which are of course outside the vote of the Council, very largely. The ordinary deficit of 118 lakhs demands an increase of taxation which is consequently relied upon to add a crore to the provincial exchequer.

A review of this budget, however brief, cannot but suggest some very grave reflections. Even without the somewhat perfunctory remarks of Mr. Lawrence in that behalf, we feel the onerous and invidious system of provincial contributions to the Central Government must be discontinued, if the latter are not for ever to be unpopular in the provinces, and if the former are to have a full control of their finances. The borrowing programme of the Bombay, as in fact, of all provincial Governments, cannot but impinge upon the central credit; and the point is the more insistant as we can guess the Central Government will themselves have a deficit,—how large we cannot as yet say. The tax proposals of the Government of Bombay are themselves innocuous, if somewhat disconcertingly imitative. But they cannot be accepted so long as retrenchment where due is not made. And as between the proportions contributed by increased taxation and by loans, we fancy the Government of Bombay have not only adopted a retrograde financial policy, but have not shown that courage, which, we confess, we were led to expect from the dogged persistance of the Governor in the matter of the Development Scheme. But perhaps Sir George has learnt, like many a lesser mortal before him, that it would not do to offend the higher financial world by increased taxation, especially if he desires that public feeling be not too poignantly focussed on the extravagance of his most cherished scheme of civic development. The budget furnishes a fresh proof—if a proof were needed—that larger financial reforms, involving a radical redistribution of tax burdens, and facing the rapid decline in the Excise revenue, together with more energetic measures of all round provincial development, such as universal compulsory and free education, are not to be hoped for so long as the machinery of Government remains as bureaucratic as it is at present.

Notes of the Day

Truth will Conquer.

The following letter was received by us from a correspondent on the 17th instant:—

Sir,—The official announcement in to-day's papers to the effect that orders for Mahatma Gandhi's arrest were ready clearly explains why Bardoli Satyagraha was suspended under the pretext of Gorakhpur riots. The "Kesari" of Poona of the 14th instant clearly says that Mahatma Gandhi had received the tragic news of Gorakhpur before he sent his rejoinder to the Viceroy. Obviously Mahatmaji changed his mind after he received some sort of communication from Pundit Malaviya who, being in the confidence of the Viceroy for the last three or four months, must have known of the Government order regarding Mahatmaji's arrest. Assuming for a moment that the Gorakhpur tragedy alone was the cause of the suspension, it cannot be explained why the whole Congress-programme was changed when we knew that hundreds courted arrest at Calcutta without any violence. It is, therefore, clear that the dramatic change is purely to satisfy the Government. The N. C. O. movement has failed completely. Copies of this, typewritten, are sent to all prominent leaders for consideration.

The matter was communicated to Mahatma Gandhi who has sent the following letter in reply:—

I see that God is trying me in various ways. I told the party that came here that whilst I was drafting the rejoinder, the Chauri Chaura event came under my notice but I put it by. I had read no newspapers I saw I think a note from "Navajivan" office but I cursorily glanced at it and laid it aside. Nobody else drew my notice to it. I picked up my ears as soon as I saw the report in the "Chronicle" and straight way held a Council of co-workers, sent a telegram regarding the Working Committee and wrote also a letter to them saying in my opinion mass civil disobedience must be postponed. I have not seen the paragraph you refer to. But I know that Truth will conquer.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

Misleading.

It must be obvious from Mahatma Gandhi's explanation that the truth about the Chauri Chaura tragedy did not dawn upon him till he read the newspaper report of it,—that is to say, till the 8th instant, when "the Chronicle" of the 7th instant, containing the Associated Press message from Allahabad dated 6th February, reached his hands at Bardoli, Mahatmaji's rejoinder, on the other hand, was drafted by him on the 7th and reached our hands on the morning of the 8th and appeared in print on the 9th. It is true a note from the "Navajivan" Office (Ahmedabad) was brought under his notice when he was drafting the rejoinder, but, as he says, he "cursorily glanced at it and laid it aside"—not to see it any more. In these circumstances, the statement of the Poona journal was most misleading as it failed to tell the public how much of the truth of the Chauri Chaura tragedy was within the knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi when he despatched his rejoinder to the Government communique. As for the suggestion that he had received "some sort of communication" from Pandit Malaviya about his impending arrest and that he dropped the Bardoli programme through fear of such arrest, our readers will agree it is too childish to require any refutation.

Diplomatic.

Mr. Lloyd George is a confirmed "diplomat"—which is our polite way of stating that the Premier's utterances are not modelled on those of the late Master George Washington "His Majesty's Government does not intend to grant a loan to Greece." This is what the Premier, as reported by Reuter, assured Parliament. But in reply to supplementary questions the Premier confessed that the application of the Greek Government for a loan, "was before the Advisory Committee on Trade Facilities" with whose actions the British Government "had definitely pledged itself not to interfere." Our worst suspicions are now confirmed. When Mr. Lloyd George's Government definitely pledges itself not to act in a certain way, the ordinary student of politics immediately anticipates action directly contrary to the pledge. The Premier's statement that the British Government did not purpose to assist the Greek borrowers with guarantees, was, we notice, uttered with the vague reservation, "except regarding the trade facilities." Now, our information is that the aforesaid "trade facilities" will operate to the effect that the British Government will allow Greece to transfer certain Greek Securities now in the British Government's keeping to private bankers as securities for a loan of fifteen million sterling. In other words, the British Government will guarantee the loan by permitting the transfer of Greek property from Government vaults to those of private banks. Mr. Lloyd George must really try to be a little more plausible when he waxes "diplomatic" in Parliament—for Indian Muslim consumption. With salt at its present price, a pinch of this comestible for every Indian every time Mr. Lloyd George opens his mouth in public will ruin the people of this long-suffering country.

An Appeal to the Premier.

The following letter was forwarded to Mr Lloyd George, representing England at the Conference of the Supreme Council of the Allies at Cannes, by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, President, and Mr. Arthur Field, Secretary, on behalf of the Anglo-Ottoman Society of London, under date 9th January 1922:—

"Sir,—The report in the Press of the programme of the Supreme Council at Cannes states that the terms of settlement for Turkey will include the concession of some portion of the Smyrna district of Asia Minor, a "homeland of the Turks," to the Hellenic invaders,—and that Turkey will not in future be allowed to tyrannise over the Christian minorities.

We beg to point out that, according to official reports of neutrals, the Greeks have looted, outraged and massacred during their occupation, of a part of Asia Minor, on a scale which must dispel the historical illusion by which the Turks alone are credited with such misconduct; that discrimination in favour of a minority of the population can hardly fail to be invidious, and has been the cause of endless trouble in the past; and that it is the Muslim Turks today who need protection in their homelands from the tyranny and fanaticism of invaders who espouse the fierce ambitions of a small minority. The occupation of any part of Asia Minor by the Hellenes (foreign Greeks), far from affording guarantees for law and order, is certain to perpetuate disorder in those regions.

We would also call your attention very earnestly to the state of public feeling in India, where the recall of the Hellinic troops from Asia Minor is regarded as the indispensable first step towards conciliating Asiatic sentiment. If that step is not taken, a block of opposition to Allied policy, having its strength in regions inaccessible to the Allied arms, will be created or at any rate solidified; which is certain to hinder, and may conceivably even wreck, those plans for the restoration of the world's peace which are the primary object of the present Conference at Cannes. We notice with the disgust which such imposture merits, a report said to emanate from Beyrout, according to which "49,884 (*sic*) Christians, of whom 40,000 are Armenians have fled from Cilicia, and only 3,328 Christians now remain there. We fail to see how these figures can be reconciled with a former propagandist claim to the effect that a Christian population of 895,092 existed in Cilicia since the Armistice. The fact is that only about 10,000 Christians have emigrated as a consequence of the French evacuation of the province; which a large Christian population, forming a substantial minority but still a minority, of the total population of Cilicia—which amounts to 920,583 souls, in spite of strong propaganda in favour of emigration has elected to remain.

You, Sir, are no doubt aware of the injustice of ascribing all the troubles in those regions to the Turks and Muslims. It was the Christians, urged thereto by foreign Powers, who first began the bloodshed which has produced an endless chain of massacres and reprisals. History shows that interference by the Powers on behalf of Christians, generally arrogant, has been a never failing cause of strife and bitter feeling; whereas, in regions where there has been no such interference, Muslims and Christians live together on terms of friendly neighbourhood and mutual respect."

Indian Carsonites.

Being unable to join hands with either the Nationalists or the Liberals, the Besantine Die-hards are reduced to the necessity of blindly upholding the policy of reaction pure and simple and vehemently repelling every suggestion which smacks of conciliation. They won a tactical victory in the recent conference of Liberals at Lucknow, but it is plain as a pike-staff, that there is not much good-will lost between the Besantites and the blue-blooded Liberals. A desperate attempt to link the fortunes of the party with the Aman Sobhas has failed miserably, for neither the bureaucracy nor its henchmen, the talukdars and the title-holders, would appear to trust completely those who only yesterday were among the "reddest of red-hot Extremists." Being thus neither here nor there nor anywhere on *terra firma*, these Die-hards, with their backs to the wall of reaction, are engaged in crying down every attempt to find a peaceful solution of the problem facing the country and are egging on the official world to refuse to pay heed to counsels of peace and conciliation proceeding from their well-wishers. These well-wishers of Government—persons of the type of Pandit Malaviya,—are represented as being deceived by Mahatma Gandhi's "bluff" and quaking before him! The public are told that "intimidation prevails in most parts of the country" and that Bombay could not hold a meeting on behalf of the Indian settlers in Kenya "for fear of rioting!" No "fear of rioting," however, prevented a series of meetings being held to keep green the memory of Gokhale and those meetings being addressed by an ultra-Moderate like Mr. D. G. Dalvi. But the situation in Bombay than its citizens. However, neither the shrieks nor the mischievous misrepresentations of the Die-hards will, we are sure, deter those who are labouring for real peace in India, from the pursuit of their duty.

A Warning to Railway Companies.

The Indian railway companies which habitually permit over-crowding on their lines would do well to take a warning from the judgment which the Patna High Court has just delivered in a case of pulling the alarm chain. The passenger who had been prosecuted for making a wrong use of the chain contended that he had pulled the chain because a larger number of passengers than were allowed under the rules of the Company had been permitted to occupy the compartment and that he felt suffocated thereby. The judge in reversing the conviction of the lower court remarked that instead of prosecuting the passenger the railway company ought to have thanked him for what he did. The public as well as the railway companies ought to profit by the remarks of the judge.

S. IRELAND

PREPARATION OF COUP D'ETAT.

AUTHORITY OF PROVISIONAL GOVT. REPUDIATED.

REVOLT IN EAST LIMERICK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

The recent assertion by Mr. Michael Collins that a *coup d'etat* was being prepared in South Ireland is corroborated by a remarkable manifesto issued by the South Tipperary Brigade of the Irish Republican Army, repudiating the authority of the Provisional Government and the Republican Army Headquarters as inimical to the Republic.

A similar revolt has broken out in East Limerick. Mr. De Valera, continuing his anti-Treaty campaign, made a speech at Cork in which he claimed that the Irish Republican Army favoured his policy.

The Republican Army are seizing cattle and motors and other goods in South Tipperary on account of the unpaid levies. The Republican Army, at Cork, burnt Dublin newspapers, because a correspondent alleged intimidation in the appointment to the Ardfheis, or the All-Ireland Sinn Fein Convention, which it to be held to-morrow.

AFTER ANGLO-IRISH TREATY.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS ON POLICE & MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 21.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that, since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, there had been eighty-two attacks on the police, which resulted in eleven policemen killed and thirty-two wounded; and thirty-four attacks on the military, resulting in the killing of two soldiers and wounding of four.

OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

2 BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT DEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 21.

Two British officers have been shot dead in Dublin.

6,000 OFFICERS AND MEN DISBANDED

SIR HAMAR'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 21.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, introducing what he hoped would be a final supplementary vote of 1,500,000 sterling, on account of the Irish Constabulary, stated that six thousand officers and men had been disbanded since the Treaty. Those remaining in force were entirely Irish and predominantly Catholic.

DETAILS OF OUTRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

One of the two British officers, who were shot in Dublin, is now reported to be still alive, though seriously wounded. The two officers, accompanied by a private, were riding in a motor-car when a score of armed men opened fire. The driver accelerated speed and the car outdistanced the attackers.

SINN FEIN FOOTBALLERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

Sinn Fein footballers (mentioned yesterday) have been released in Londonderry and motored over the Free State border by British troops. For the remainder of the journey to Donegal they were accompanied by a Sinn Fein liaison officer.

PRODUCTION OF CHEAP POWER IN INDIA.

SIR T. HOLLAND ON MANUFACTURE OF MUNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Presiding at a meeting of the East India Association, Sir Thomas Holland urged the importance of cheap power in India for chemical and metallurgical industries and declared that a separate manufacture of munitions in each of the Dominions was absolutely essential for military reasons. He added that until India could produce sulphuric acid at three pounds per ton and electrical power equally cheap, rest of her resources were so much a loot for any power that could dodge the British navy. Narcotic and soothing syrups like the League of Nations and Washington Conference might be swallowed with safety by selfcontained countries but merely endangered national life of India. Sir T. Holland said the Liberal reforms were important but cheap power and sulphuric acid were essential, and judging by the undignified communiques in reply to impertine open letters, India seemed to be hovering between the important and the essential. Meanwhile water was uselessly running down the Ghats and sulphide ores were leaving Indian in shiploads.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S LETTER TO PUBLIC PROSECULOR

REPLIES TO ALLEGATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Bottomley, in his letter to the Public Prosecutor, referring to the allegation that he was a party with Mr. Bigland to award him a thousand sterling prize in the War Stock Combination, says that when he first heard this suggestion a year ago, he immediately forwarded copies of all documents relating thereto to the Chief Constable, Birmingham, but after the Chief Constable had interviewed Mr. Bigland and certain members of his family, Mr. Bottomley received a letter of apology withdrawing all suggestions of improper conduct.

With regard to the allegation of conspiracy with Mr. Bigland to bring a collusive libel action for the purpose of obtaining an unreal vindication of Mr. Bottomley's character, all facts and papers are available, Mr. Horatio declares, the Public Prosecutor.

BIGLAND-BOTTOMLEY DISPUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

Following the acquittal of the Birmingham printer, Mr. Reuben Bigland, at the Shropshire Assizes on Saturday, on the charge of inciting to extort money from Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., Mr. Bottomley has written to the Public Prosecutor, inviting him to send a representative to whom Mr. Bottomley should make a detailed statement, which could be used as evidence, if necessary, and produce every available document which he possesses.

ECONOMY IN PRACTICE

REDUCTION OF ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

In accordance with the policy of economy, the Admiralty, in August, propose to reduce the number of Admirals, allowed on active list, from ninety-two to seventy-seven.

It is believed that this step will not affect the three Admirals of the Fleet, namely, Jellicoe, Beatty and Wemyss, who are surplus to the establishment and specially promoted for their War services. Nor is it expected to affect the four Rear-Admirals seconded for service under Dominion or Foreign Governments.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

The following is a draw for the fourth round in the Association Cup:—

Arsenal vs. Barnsley or Preston.
Blackburn or Huddersfield vs. Millwall.
West Bromwich or Notts County vs. Aston Villa or Stoke.
Cardiff vs. Tottenham Hotspur.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The results of the Association football matches played to-day are League First Division: Burnley (one); Woolwich Arsenal (nil).

Second Division: Rotherham (nil); Bristol City (nil) Leeds (three); Leicester (nil);

Third Division: Southampton (one); Swansea (one).

Scottish Cup Replay Hearts (three); Broxburn one.

BRITAIN & GREECE

NO GRANT OF LOAN TO LATTER.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, asked whether Government were considering the proposals to permit Greece to obtain credits under the Trade Facilities Act with the British guarantee, Mr. Lloyd George replied that he understood that the application of the Greek Government was before the Advisory Committee on Trade Facilities. He was unable to anticipate their decision.

Mr. Lloyd George added that His Majesty's Government did not intend to grant a loan to the Greek Government.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. Lloyd George said that Government did not propose any Government guarantee except regarding the trade facilities. Government had definitely pledged itself not to interfere with the actions of the Advisory Committee on Trade Facilities.

GREEK SEIZURE OF FRENCH STEAMER.

ON PLEA OF "CONTRABAND OF WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

The French Press was indignant over the Greek seizure in Greek waters of the cargo of coal carried by the French steamer 'Espoir' bound for Mersina, on the ground that it was a contraband of war. French newspapers point out that the incident is the more unfortunate as the Allies are about to offer to mediate in the Turco-Greek war.

The French Government have sent a note to Greece demanding the release of the "Espoir", and Greece has replied that, despite her friendship with France, she cannot endanger the safety of the Greek army. The reply concludes by stating that the "Espoir" will be released after she has discharged her cargo.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

MIXED COMMISSION'S RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Paris.—According to a resolution adopted by the League of Nations, a mixed commission, consisting of six civilians, six military experts, four economists and financiers, three employers, and three Labour representatives, has met to discuss the reduction of armaments, and have decided to ask all Governments what they consider necessary for national defence and international obligations.

CENSUS OF NAVAL OFFICERS & MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 21.

With a view to supplying data for carrying out early Naval reductions, the Admiralty have ordered a census, on the midnight of February 28th, of all officers and men afloat and ashore.

BENEFITS OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WARM TRIBUTE TO MR BALFOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

Unstinted praise was lavished on Mr. Balfour at the Pilgrims Dinner in honour of the British delegates to the Washington Conference which was attended by an unusually large and distinguished company including the Duke of York. The King sent a message paying a warm tribute to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes and saying "apart from the great measure of its work, the Conference has kindled among the nations of the world a new spirit which cannot fail to produce lasting and farreaching benefits to the civilisation."

The American Ambassador Mr. Harvey declared the Anglo American relations now rested on a solid ground and the Senate's ratification of the Conference's decisions was certain.

Lord Curzon said the stormclouds over the Pacific were dispersed and no single man present would see warfare in that part of the world during his lifetime.

Mr. Balfour replying said of the delegations the American played the grotest part, and a new bond of affection and regard had arisen between the Anglo American peoples. Mr. Balfour thought the conference had been absolutely of unmixed benefit to mankind and its accomplishment had been immense.

KEEPING AMERICA DRY.

SCHOONER AMAMBELLE CAPTURED BY U.S OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

Miami.—Florid Prohibition officers in aeroplanes armed with machineguns have seized the British schooner Amambelle alleged to be carrying eleven thousand cases of whisky.

ARMS ACT IN CAIRO.

DEATH PENALTY FOR INFRINGEMENT.

A PANICKY PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

Cairo.—While the recent outrages in Cairo have not caused alarm, the British Consulate advises British subjects to carry revolvers and warns them not to walk in lonely places particularly in the dark. The Police in certain quarters have been armed with carbines. A proclamation has been issued, applicable to Cairo, and outlying districts, prohibiting Egyptians from possessing arms under penalty of death, withdrawing all licenses, and empowering police and military to carry out searches and to fire on anyone resisting them.

BRITISH DEBT. TO AMERICA.

PROVISION IN BUDGET FOR PAYING OFF 6 MONTHS' INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 21.

Lieut.-Commander Hilton Young foreshadowed the provision of twenty-five millions, in the coming budget, for the purpose of paying off the six months' interest on the British debt to America.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

On the Stock Exchange, dealings in the Siamese loan, at three per cent. premium and gilt-edged securities, have shown buoyancy. Rises surprise even their most ardent supporters. To-day, Consols stand at 56⅜ compared with 50½ in December.

War Loan 5 per cent. at 97 compared with 92¼ in December.

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. at 74 compared with 66¼ in December.

Indian 7 per cent. at 107½ compared with 104⅛ in December.

Indian 5 per cent. at 94¼ compared with 92½ in December.

Union S. Africa 6 per cent. seconds at 101 compared with 99 in December.

Kenya 6 per cent. at 103½ compared with 97½ in December.

GIGANTIC CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT ORGANISATION

TO CONTROL CROPS OF CANADA, U. S. AND AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Sydney.—It is reported that plans are prepared for the formation of a gigantic world-wide co-operative wheat marketing organisation, which will eventually control the crops of Canada, the United States and Australia.

Mr. Treathowan, Chairman of the Voluntary Wheat Pool, is going to London *en route* to Canada and the United States, to consult wheat organisations regarding the scheme.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

SITUATION IN SOME PARTS "MOST DANGEROUS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame said that he was unable to give reliable figures with regard to the number affected by the famine in Russia, or who had died of starvation; but undoubtedly the situation in some parts of the famine area was most dangerous. He mentioned that Sir Benjamin Robertson considered that owing to the inadequacy of Russian transport, no more imports of foodstuffs than had already been arranged to mid-April could be dealt with.

No British relief was diverted to feed the Bolshevist Army or maintain the Soviet Government, and, as far as Government were aware, this also applied to contributions from other countries.

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

Lisbon-Owing to the threatened insurrection by the Extreme Left and the doubtful attitude of the Republican Guard, the Government with the President has gone to Caxias Citadel at the mouth of the Tag the day has passed quietly.

FINAL GEDDES REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

It is understood that the final Geddes report which will be handed to the Chancellor to-morrow recommends savings between fifteen and twenty millions sterling making total economies recommended over ninety millions sterling.

A Bill for an all-round increase of Court fees payable under the Court Fees Act will shortly be considered in the U. P. Legislative Council.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

INDIAN DELEGATES' REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The report of Indian Delegates to the second session of the Assembly of League of Nations is published to-day in the Gazette of India. It is signed by Sir W. Meyer, Maharao of Kutch and Hon. Sastri, and gives long details of the proceedings and conclusions reached. It extends over eightynine printed foolscape pages. After an exhaustive review of the proceeding, the Delegates make following concluding remarks.

The Assembly met on Monday, 5th September, and broke up on the evening of the 5th October. The work done this year was of a quite solid and useful nature, and the League obtained a considerable amount of prestige by reference to its Council of solution of the upper Silesian question. Whether that prestige will be maintained depends, of course, on the working out in practice of the Council's partition scheme. The coping-stone was laid by the election of judges to the tribunal of International Justice and useful decisions were taken in regard to technical organisations and with reference to the traffic in women and children, while the question of reduction of armaments was discussed in a more practical manner than in 1920, though it was felt that no great progress could be made, pending results of the Conference at Washington. The Assembly felt itself unable to follow up Dr. Nansen's request for Government credits for the alleviation of famine in Russia, but expressed full sympathy with his philanthropic crusade.

INDIAN MATTERS

As regards matters in which India was specially concerned, we obtained complete satisfaction in the matter of the Assemblies redraft of the Councils resolution on the subject of opium. We made ourselves materially felt in the committee IV and obtained some reductions in the expenditure and adoption of a resolution as to paying greater attention to the representation of nationalities, our own included in the League Secretariats. We had also the satisfaction of seeing adoption of the proposal that the Indian delegation made last year, which was then rejected for an outside committee of control over the estimates and accounts of the Secretariat and International Labour Bureau. As regards allocation of contributions, we have had for the time being (subject to ratification of our Government) to accept a provisional scheme in substitution of the Postal Union scale which burdens India more than the latter did, but we have obtained, though not in such a definite form as we should have wished, the principle that this scheme is only provisional and that it ought to be replaced by a better one. The definite scheme above referred to raises Indias percentage of subscription from 4,9 to 6,0)

ALLOCATION SCHEME.

Our relations with the Dominion representatives though very friendly, were not so close as last year, as we were at variance over the allocation scheme. On this scheme, which proposes to raise India's contribution, the following passage occurs in the course of the report about the proceedings in the Committee, which decided by a majority the provisional scheme:—"In a speech Sir William Meyer pointed out the difference between idealism preached in the Assembly by the South African Delegates and hard materialism of the present discussion in which South Africa, like other State, had supported the scheme which would let it off the most lightly. Mr. Bruce (Australia) had endeavoured to support the opinions expressed in favour of a definite scheme by a proposition of the greatest happiness of the greatest number that definite scheme would increase assessments only of six countries, India included, whereas it would reduce assessments of a great many more. If there was some injustice to India, surely it was better (he had observed) that this should be suffered than that so many other States of less wealth should have to complain. Australia now posing as a poor country had, Sir William Meyer rejoined, spent nearly £1, 00,000 on a palatial office in London for her High Commissioner, an expenditure which India with her much larger revenue and also larger necessary expenditure, could not possibly afford. Australia had also indulged in luxury of an expensive line of Commonwealth steamers, which some of the best experts predicted would be run at a heavy loss. It was idle, therefore, to say that Australia was a poor country and India a rich one."

It is further stated in the report that under the provisional scheme, India would in the 1922 budget for 1,380,000 gold francs against 10,22,000, which, she contributed under the Postal Union Scheme.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S ASSISTANCE

In the concluding paragraph the Delegates add. As last year we received valuable assistance on the occasion from the British delegation and were specially indebted to Mr. Balfour for kindly advice and endeabour to reconcile the differences, when these arose, as in regard to the allocation scheme between ourselves and some of the Dominions. As last year again the Delegates of India all worked together in the most cordial and harmonious way.

LABOUR CANDIDATE WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON Feb. 20.

The yvelection in the North Camberwell, necessitated by the resignation of Colonel Newton Kinghts has resulted in another labour victory, Ammon Labour candidate obtaining 7,854 votes against 6,717 polled for Meller Conservative.

AT A LOSS!

TO FORM CASES AGAINST LALAJI.

SEARCHING FOR NEW SECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

New petitions put in by Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, in the case against Lala Lajpat Rai run as follows:—

Seditious Meetings Act Case: This case has been treated as a summons case but having regard to the questions put to the accused on the 7th Feb. and the evidence adduced by the prosecution, it appears to be really a warrant case. viz. one under sec 7 Act X of 1911 and 117 I.P.C. and it is prayed accordingly that a charge be framed under these sections and the accused called upon to enter on his defence after recalling, if he so desires, any of the prosecution witnesses.

Criminal Law Amendment Act Case. In this case it is prayed that the Court will be pleased to amend the charge and to permit prosecution to produce additional evidence to prove (1) that the association known as "National" Volunteers is an association which encourages persons to commit acts of violence and intimidation and that members of this association themselves habitually commit acts of violence and intimidation (2) that national Volunteers are in fact and in substance the same body as Congress and Khilafat volunteers under an other name, and the objects and aims are identical, and are carried on in the same unlawful manner; (3) it is, therefore, prayed that the charges be amended accordingly and additional evidence taken.

Lala Lajpat Rai strongly protested against the procedure observing that with all the legal machinery, Government could not still find a proper section.

LALAJIS' TRIAL

ADJOURNED TILL 24TH INST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The case against Lala Lajpat Rai again came up for hearing before Mr. Harris, to-day and was adjourned till Friday the 24th instant.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALABAR.

SECRETARY K. P. C. C SUPPORTS MRS. NAIDU'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, February 20.

With reference to the Government communique regarding certain allegations made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu about martial law administration in Malabar, the Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, writes to the "Swarajya" stating that Mrs. Naidu must have made the statements basing them entirely on information that he supplied her during her short stay at Calicut. He concludes authorities, if they like, can make enquiries and satisfy themselves and the public about the truth of these allegations.

THE KENYA QUESTION.

"A VITAL TEST OF BRITAIN'S SINCERITY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following telegram, addressed by that he do represent to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the February 1922 is published for general information of Indians in Africa and especially in Kenya:—The Resolution below was passed in the Assembly on the 9th instant with the concurrence of the Government. "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do represent to His Majesty's Government that any failure in His Majesty's African territories to meet the lawful claims of Indians for equality of status with all other classes of His Majesty's subjects will be regarded as a serious violation of the rights of Indians to citizenship which were recognised and affirmed only so recently as at the Imperial Conference of 1921 and further that he do cable to the Secretary of State for India and through him bring to the notice of the British Cabinet the emphatic protest of this Assembly against the pronouncement reported to have been made recently by the right Hon'ble Mr. Winston Churchill at the East African dinner in London."

The Resolution, as moved, was couched in stronger terms but was modified at the suggestion of the Government who did not fail to emphasise the difficulties confronting the Imperial Government. It was apparent from the debate that the efforts made by us and by you on our behalf were keenly and gratefully appreciated but it was also evident that the Indian public regard a satisfactory solution of the Kenya question as a vital test of the British Government's sincerity and of their willingness to give effect in the Crown Colonies to the resolution passed in respect of the rights of citizenship at the Imperial Conference last year together with the determination of the British Government prevent the immigration policy being altered to the prejudice of Indians. Previous writings and utterances of Mr. Churchill were quoted against him and the occasion and manner of his recent announcement, as reported, caused deep resentment. The hope was strongly expressed that this announcement does not represent the final decision of the Cabinet and will not be endorsed by them.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

The Ali Brothers.

Much information has been received during the week about the Brothers. I have seen too, the contradiction by the Government. Moreover, the Brothers and Dr. Kitchelew were produced in the balcony of the jail to an impatient and angry crowd that had heard all kinds of ugly rumours including the reported death of one of the Brothers. If the Magistrate's version is strictly correct, the reports from Karachi are exaggerated. But after the production by the authorities of Mr. Mahadev Desai's certificate of character, although they knew that Mr. Desai had suffered grievously before the certificate, I discount the Magistrate's half contradiction. It is at the same time true that there has been inaccuracy in the Karachi reports. We now see that they have not been as inhumanly treated as the reports would lead one to believe. But the authorities are themselves to blame if they would observe needless secrecy about jail treatment and will not permit relatives to meet them. Surely if they have nothing to hide, they should not hesitate to permit relatives of prisoners to see them, not as a privilege, not for the prisoners' sake, but for their own sake when the anxious relatives suspect treatment worse than the authorities are prepared to admit.

Sabarmati Prisoners.

Take for instance the Sabarmati prisoners. I understand that the information given by me last week is quite accurate and that the ill-treatment refers not merely to Mr. Jairamdas but to Maulana Hassan Ahmed and two Dharwar prisoners who are in the same jail. The Maulana and one of the Dharwar prisoners Mr. Babhade are old men near sixty. To punish them in the manner they are being punished for their objection to be searched, is surely inhuman and can not be justified even in the interest of 'law and order' about which the Government betray such feverish anxiety. Here is an extract from my correspondent's letter:—

"Mr. Jairamdas has grown thinner. He was allowed to read the *Times of India* and the *Sindh Observer* by the Inspector General of Prisons, but the Bombay Government by an order has stopped the papers. The Inspector-General had allowed him to get books from outside and allowed the use of lamp up to 10 p.m., but the higher authorities have prohibited these too. Recent Government orders are that no concessions be shown to political prisoners and the rule of daily search be put into force in their case. Maulana Hassan Ahmed and two other prisoners have also refused to be searched, so they were all punished with handcuffs at night. This was for three nights. Other punishments were to follow if they did not submit. It would be no surprise if whipping also is resorted to. Owing to handcuffs they cannot get proper sleep and cannot answer calls of nature during night. During the day time they are put to work. Maulana Hassan Ahmed cannot say his prayers owing to handcuffs which are put on from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Mr. Jairamdas was allowed shoes in the beginning. This has been disallowed."

Let the Government deny these serious allegations if they dare.

Delegalising Congress Offices.

The following from the Congress, Secretary, Faridpur, speaks for itself:—

"Here the District Magistrate has taken it into his head to delegalise not only the volunteer organisation but the Congress Committee as well. He has broken up almost all the Congress Officers of the district by police force. This was done at the dead hour of the night when all the volunteers were lying asleep. They were beaten out. They however kept non-violent.

"Even the owners of the Congress houses are not safe. They are threatened with the fear of jail and the confiscation of their property.

"The English translation of the two notices is given below:

"Notice No. I.—'The public are hereby informed that the Volunteer organisation and the Congress Committees are declared unlawful because they intrude upon law and order. Any one encouraging, either directly or indirectly, another to speak on the subject of boycotting Government officials or withholding taxes or creating disturbances in the Government work, will be liable to punishment under the criminal law.

"The above is published for warning people against such indulgences due to ignorance. None shall obstruct any engaged in lawful business. Those who are connected with any unlawful assembly will be severely dealt with.'

"Notice No. II.—It is not known to the owners of houses that they may be liable to be punished for hiring their houses to the unlawful assemblies, Hiring houses for offices, etc., is to help the unlawful assemblies and committees. So they are warned against hiring their houses to the unlawful assemblies.

(Sd.) G. P. HOGG.
Magistrate, Faridpur.'"

It is not an easy matter to advise what to do when one is subjected to the terrorism of the kind described. It is a matter simply of not being 'washed out.' It is possible that the landlords will take fright and not give us their houses for offices. We must then hold them in the open whilst we are kept free. If they take us all to jail and keep us together, we must hold consultations there and evolve Swaraj in the jails, as they are doing in Agra, by spinning, by having mixed prayer meetings and mixed hymns, and otherwise acting together in so far as the jail regulations will permit. When they are tired of beating us they will certainly take to shooting us. And when they do and if we do not quail and can sing out 'eyes front,' we have established Swaraj, because we have attained infinite capacity for suffering.

"As in all other Countries."

I would not have pictured such a grim prospect before us but for the callous defence, offered by Sir William Vincent, of almost every charge brought by me in proof of lawless repression categorically denied by the Viceroy. It is evidently now considered necessary to throw off the veneer of polish which used formerly to be given by total repudiation of uncomfortable facts. As such a thing has become practically impossible in view of the courage with which the public has now come forward to expose every wrong, the Government have taken up the bold attitude of defending every atrocity. Sir William evidently considers the members of the Assembly to be specially gullible. For, after treating them to general denials, telling them it is not the province of the Assembly to review the measures of the Provincial administrations, he thus defends the gravest of the charges:—

"There are two particular charges however to which I must draw attention. One relates to the disposal of unlawful assemblies by force and I want to make it quite clear that where it is necessary to disperse unlawful assemblies and such assemblies refuse to disperse when ordered to do so by competent authority, it is the intention of the Government that as in all other countries' they should be dispersed by force when this is necessary. In such cases force is the only remedy. In the second place attention is drawn, in this statement of Mr. Gandhi's, to the question of searches and arrests by night. The Government of India will give no undertaking that searches and arrests will not be made by night or by day as may be found necessary."

This is as frank as one could wish. It does not much matter that the use of force against unarmed men and midnight trespasses are resorted to in the name of ordinary processes. It merely sustains the charge that this Government is ordinarily bad and intolerable. The open avowal was indeed necessary, for the jails having lost their terror, the next thing to do was to set up a system of corporal punishments and open robbery so as to make the people realise what refusal to submit to the will of the administrators meant for them. We must therefore expect greater use, not less, of corporal punishments and nocturnal raids. When we get used to these as our common lot, the next natural step is day and night shooting. And I have recently been preparing the non-co-operators to expect that final reward reserved for lovers of freedom. Willing death is deliverance. According to Hindu belief the highest known form of freedom, i.e., salvation, is possibly only when a man voluntarily surrenders his body and becomes totally indifferent to bodily wants. Political freedom of a disciplined character is a prelude to the higher type. It is therefore in the fitness of things that we should voluntarily surrender our possessions including our bodies for the attainment of national freedom.

Sir William defends the assaults and looting because they are resorted to in 'all other countries.' I take leave to deny that peaceful assemblies, no matter how unlawful, are ever dispersed by force in any other country or that it has been ever before done even in India. Such assemblies are dealt with by summoning the conveners, and if necessary the audience, and imprisoning them. Abolition of corporal punishment is the first step to civilised government. Let the public bear in mind the fact that these public meetings take place not to preach or practise violence but to test a precious public right. Speakers and spectators may be arrested but certainly not assaulted and dragged.

As if Sir William felt the shame of his brutal confession, he wound up his brazen defence by irrelevantly dragging in the Gorakhpur incident to prove that volunteers who sign the pledge of non-violence are not all non-violent. The brutal conduct of the Chauri Chaura crowd was indefensible. One does not know whether it contained volunteers. Let the volunteers who do violence be punished by all means; but no such mob misconduct can possibly excuse the use of force against innocent and inoffensive men.

But non-co-operators must beware of being enraged by such lawlessness of the Government. They have to live it down by patient suffering and not even mental retaliation. The incidents I am collecting from week to week are intended to prove the infinite capacity of the Government to use force. We must therefore develop an equally infinite capacity for suffering if we are to replace Government by force by Government based upon popular will. Force will be used even under popular Government but it will then 'as in all other countries,' be used against those only who seek to thwart the public will by force. Mr. Montagu puts the moderates clearly on the wrong track by telling them that European Governments are based on force. It would be impossible in London or Paris to disperse peaceful crowds even though they might have combined together in breach of a law, unless they have gathered to use or to preach the use of force.

Suspension.

But Chauri Chaura has opened up a new duty before non-co-operators. The resolutions of the Working Committee reproduced elsewhere, call upon non-co-operators for the time being to suspend all civil disobedience activities, mass as well as individual. Till the All-India Congress Committee has met, all civil disobedience must stop whether defensive or offensive. I am hoping that the All India Congress Committee will confirm the action of the Working Committee. In my opinion, mass civil disobedience must be stopped for a long time—at least to the end of the year. It is evident that we have not obtained the necessary control over the masses. Individual offensive civil disobedience too must stop for some time. But the Working Committee leaves untouched all normal congress activities which are necessary for our purposes, although they may be prohibited. Thus we must enrol volunteers in strict conformity with the pledge though not for defiance of the notifications, but for actual Congress work. So must we carry on *khaddar* propaganda. It will be noticed that the Working Committee has discounted picketing foreign cloth shops for the time being. The only picketing permitted, is in connection with liquor shops and that too by persons of proved good character. I hope therefore that all workers will loyally abide by the resolutions of the Working Committee and enthusiastically take up the constructive work sketched by it. The programme of construction should bring together all parties with the common goal—the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj.

A Silent Worker

Andhra Desha has lost one of its finest silent workers. K. Hanumantharao laboured for the great educational institution at Masulapatam which is the pride of Andhra Desha. He lived for it and died for it. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes the following touching letter:—

"I have all along felt that I owed a letter to you after my return from Bombay on the 17th inst. with a message to Venkatappayya through a gentleman Mr. Venkatappayya, I wanted to deliver that message in person going to Guntur, instead of coming straight to Masulipatam. But a telegram that I had received in Bombay on the 16th night that my friend K. Hanumantharao of the Kalasala was serious and the absence of news on the 19th at Bezwada prevented my going to Guntur in person. I therefore sent the message to K. and returned to Bunder (Masulipatam) only to find that Hanumantharao was in a precarious state. I had known for some time previous that his life was to be cut short. I told you once or twice that he was ill. I had no opportunity on the 17th to tell you about this domestic trouble. I left Bombay with a heavy heart doubting whether I could see my friend at all. I did see him and have had the solace of having treated him since, until he passed away yesterday in my hands at 1 p.m. Hard of heart as I am by nature and callous by profession, I nevertheless feel this loss of my friend, philosopher and guide, of a fellow worker for 16 years, above all this loss of the founder and prop of the National College, in a manner that I cannot describe. I am too full of grief to be able to say anything further except that I am sustained by the hope that the public's regard for Hanumantharao's memory will sustain the institution for which he gave the best of his time and talent during his life and in the end gave his life itself as his highest offering at the feet of the *Mother*. It is with peculiar gratification that we find that the ideals for which he has worked in collaboration with his friend these sixteen years, have at last gained universal acceptance. He tore up his sanad at my special request in 1907 on the eve of the Surat Congress. From 1908 we have foregone a revenue of Rs. 500 a year over the College premises which would have accured from the tapping of palmyra trees and date trees. From Feb. 1910 up to now, the Panchama boys have been sitting cheek by jowl with the Brahmin boys and all have turned their hands to work. From 1912 we have struggled hard to revive the cottage industries and home crafts and limit machinery to its place in life. To-day there are 110 looms in the Kalsala premises. The federation of cultures in the provinces and in India has been the motive of the Andhra movement which Hanumantharao has elevated and made truly sublime. To-day I cherish the memory of my friend as that of a true nation builder that had the imagination, the courage and the vision to see that the foundations of Nationalism must well and truly be laid in National Education."

The friends of the deceased have lost no time in issuing an appeal for one lac of rupees for a memorial to the deceased. It is not intended to use the money in vain show but to put on a sound footing the financial condition of the institution for which the deceased slaved day and night. I heartily commend the appeal not only to every Andhra patriot but also to many others who knew Hanumantharao or visited his noble institution.

Agha Mahomed Safdar

Although the successor of Lala Lajpatrai, Agha Mahomed Safdar was arrested and tried and released by the Sialkot Magistrate, it was not to be expected that he would remain free for any length of time. He has now been re-arrested and is to be tried in Lahore. He was arrested whilst he was about to address a meeting at Ghartal a village 18 miles from Sialkot. The audience consisted of over one thousand villagers. There was no violence. And the meeting was continued by the companions of the Agha Saheb as if nothing had happened.

Sikh Honour

The Sikh awakening seems to be truly wonderful. Not only has the Akali party become a party of effective non-violence but it is evolving a fine code of honour. The Gurdwara Committee is now insisting on the release of Pandit Dina Nath, a non-Sikh who was arrested in connection with the keys affair. I must reproduce the courageous notice issued by the Committee: "Pandit Dina Nath has not been released. The Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has written to the Committee saying 'That if Pandit Dina Nath makes a representation to Government as to his release, his petition will be considered.' This needs no comment. The Sikhs consider it more incumbent on them to strive for his release than of any Sikh, for he is suffering simply for his sympathy for the Sikhs. Of course, unless he is released, no scheme of management of Darbar Sahib and connected Gurdwaras coming from the court can be considered by the Committee. The convictions of Panth Sewakas in the Keys affair still stand, and it has not been announced that no penal consequences will follow their release. No measure for Gurdwara Reform acceptable to the Sikh community has been presented by the ministry no circular for freeing the *Kirpan* has been issued by the Government.

"This will show that the religious situation is as grave as ever. The Committee had believed at the time of the release of the "Keys" prisoners that the Government might remove the Sikh religious grievances, and therefore the growing tension of feelings was deliberately checked. But the committee can not indefinitely withhold the natural expression of religious discontent. Instructions will be shortly issued as to what action should be taken now."

Ahmedabad and Surat.

Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities have been superseded—not because they have been found inefficient but because they have been too efficient and too independent. These two municipalities and that of Nadiad have been putting up a brave, dignified and orderly fight against the Government interference and undue control. Their crime consisted in freeing primary education from Government control. They gave up Government councillors. Be it noted that the elected councillors who have commanded a majority have always acted after close consultation with the ratepayers. But that is just what the Government evidently does not want. It makes the public opinion effective.

The duty before the councillors and the electors is quite simple. They must retain control of primary education. The ratepayers may refuse to pay the rates to the nominated committees that the Government may impose upon the citizens and they must pay for the national education of their children. The councillors must keep together and put up as it were a national municipality in so far as it is practicable. In my opinion there is hardly a department, for running of which enlightened citizens require Government aid. There is no earthly reason why the Ahmedabadis, the Nadiadis and the Surtis should not be able to sweep and light their own streets, educate their own children and look after their sick and their water-supply without hanging on to the Government. The police control they do not possess. The only thing for which they may need Government assistance is in enforcing payment of rates. Replace Government force by force of public opinion and you have the sanction for collecting rates. More money is raised in Ahmedabad by voluntary contributions than by enforced rates. The public will watch the duel between nominated committees and popularly elected representatives in awakened constituencies.

ALI BROTHERS.

THEIR JAIL DIET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

The trial of twelve Congress Workers was resumed to-day before Mr. Talati, Additional City Magistrate. Many people attended the Court, including several ladies. Usual police precautions were taken. After prosecution evidence was over Mr. Lucas, superintendent of the local jail, was cross-examined. He said Mr. Shaukat Ali lost weight a good deal. He lost purposely. He was only pleased. Mr. Mahomed Ali also lost weight. His loss was due to the disease of diabetes from which he was suffering. He did not get poor diet in the jail. He got the ordinary prison diet, supplemented by some "extras". The extras given to him were eight ounces of mutton, eight ounces of milk, saccarine in place of sugar, and ground nuts every day. Extract of cheese was suggested by Mr. Mahomed Ali himself and not by the medical officers. Mr. Mahomed Ali suggested this to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Extract of ground nuts given by it was worth about 2 annas. Ground nuts were given to Mr. Mahomed Ali in addition to the ordinary morning meals, which consisted of two chapatis and one vegetable preparation weighing eight ounces cooked with spices two chapatis 12 ounces. The first meal was given at 10 A.M. and the second meal at 4 P.M.. Beside these early in the morning the brothers *got conjee* of *bajri* or *jwar*. The second meal at 4 P.M. consisted of two *chapatis* and *dal*. Vegitables were cooked in oil up to the end of January.

The Ali Brothers were exempted from search. He did not search them because he knew they never concealed anything. He searched them now, because he had instructions to do so from the Inspector General of Prisons.

TREATING POLITICAL PRISONERS AS ORDINARY CRIMINALS.

A SIND PROTEST.

The Sind Swaraj Society of Hyderabad, (Sind) has wired the Government of Bombay strongly protesting at the treatment meeted out to Mr. Jairamdas as report in the "Bharatvasi" and "Young India" and has expressed its opinion that the policy pursued by the Government of Bombay in treating political prisoners as ordinary felons will have disastrous effect on the people, increase the tension and exasperate public opinion.

Lord Lytton has appointed as his private secretary Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, as his military secretary Major H.G. Vaux (for six months) and as his Aides de Camp Captains J. Selwyn and E.D. Evelegh.

STRIKE OF TUNDLA.,

WHAT LED TO IT.

E. I. R. INDIAN LABOUR UNION'S ACCOUNT.

The E. I. R. Indian Labour Union has published an account of the strike of the E. I. Railway staff.

The chief reasons of the strike according to the E. I. R. Labour Union's version are —(1) That Ram Lall was cruelly beaten.

(2) That the theory of shamming started by the officers which gives a lie to facts was to rescue and support their own men and to insult Indian opinion and sentiment. (3) The unsympathetic and indifferent treatment of the European and Anglo-Indian officers and their not taking any action against the accused.

4. The accused happened to be unpopular men amongst the staff for their undesirable treatment with the Indians.

5. The occurrence of Jhajha accident which is still fresh in the mind of strikers in which no satisfactory redress was given.

6. The all ged partial behaviour of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the supervising grades towards the Indians in general

On the 4th instant a meeting was arranged, in which the Loco Superintendent Jamalpur, District Superintendent, District Loco Superintendent, Police Superintendent, District Medical Officer with some other European staff of the Railway, and about a dozen representatives of the strikers were present. The strikers explained the reason of the strike and put forth their grievances and demands which are as follow:—

1. Redress—adequite punishment to the accused.
2. Compensation.
3. Assurance.

(a) No action whatsover will be taken against any strikers.

(b) A representative joint committee of Railway servants. (Europeans, East Indians and Indian- be elected and authorised to redress the grievances resulting from recognised racial distinction.

(c) The aforesaid committee be elected within 15 days.

(d) It should consist of members in the following proportions.

1. Europeans and Anglo Indians 20 per cent.
2. Indians 80 per cent.

(e) The above proportions should be elected from each department and should represent each section.

The meeting resulted in nothing.

On the 5th instant it was agreed between the parties to appoint a committee to settle terms of compromise but it never came to existence because the Railway authorities wanted the strikers should in the first instance, return to work unconditionaly.

A PARTIAL ENQUIRY.

On the 6th instant we sent a telegraphic message to the Agent E. I. Railway and to the Heads of all Departments as well as to the U. P. Government and the Viceroy explaining the conditions of the situation, requesting them to intervence. In the afternoon the Loco Superintendent came with the Commissioner and Collector of Agra and wanted to hold an enquiry giving only an hour's time which was quite insufficient to call witnesses who had gone home to their distant villages and to seek assistance of a lawyer. The strikers therefore were unable to join the enquiry. The enquiry held at the time was confined to the taking of depositions of the two accused and the complainant Ram Lall.

Ram Lall the patient was in the Hospital and was unable to walk even a few paces without assistance but he was forced to walk under threat to the place of enquiry more than a furlong away from the Hospital and whenever he fell down in the way on account of his injuries was it is said rudely handled by the Europeans.

Two days after i.e. 6th day of occurrence he was caused to be examined by an Indian Private practitioner who found marks of injury though faint on his body.

On the 8th instant Swami Darsana Nand of Asansol who had negotiated the compromise in the Jhajha strike case arrived. Through his negotiation, it was again agreed to appoint a joint committee to investigate into the grievances and demands of the strikers and to settle terms of compromise but Railway authorities refused to accept the condition that no strikers would be punished by way of dimissal, transfer, discharge etc. etc. in consequence of strike. Swamijee was then obliged to serve a notice on the Railway authorities on behalf of the E. I. Railway Indian association to redress the grievances and to consider the claims of the Railway employees.

PROSECUTION VS. THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 20.

At the Patna High Court, Justice Jwala Prasad passed orders reversing the decision of the lower court in which a railway passenger was fined for stopping the train by pulling the danger signal chain on the ground that his compartment contained more than the stipulated passengers and he felt suffocated. His Lordship thought the ground was sufficient and remarked that railway instead of thanking the accused, prosecuted him to transfer its liability.

At the Behar Council at a general discussion of the budget the members criticised the heavy sum budgetted for Police and Jail.

The Governor of Behar's tour in Orissa is cancelled owing to the strike.

The Prince of Wales Commemoration Polo Tournament at Delhi, concluded on the 20th instant and resulted after an exciting game in win for Jodhpur, scoring six against Patiala, five. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented the gold cup amidst enthusiastic cheers by large crowds, who had gathered to witness the finals.

BEHAR'S BOUNTY.

RS. 1,25,000 TO ANGORA FUND.

PAID THROUGH BI AMAN.

The Secretary of the Behar Provencial Khilafat Committee wires under date Feb. 21. The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee has presented one lakh and twenty five thousands to Bi Aman for the Angora fund. The Districts of Patna Gaya, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpore, and Monghyr, Samastipur and Beharsharif subdivisions have contributed a substantial amount, and are specially to be thanked.

BARDOLI DECISION.

STRENGTHENS NATIONAL CAUSE.

MR. CHOTANI INTERVIEWED.

The following interview was given by Seth M. H. J. M. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, to the Indian Correspondent of the "Daily Herald," London:—

Government, backed by Moderate element, drove us to desperation and to adopt the final remedy of Civil Disobedience. Under the plea of maintaining "Law and Order," more lawlessness has been perpetuated than was before by a so-called civilised Government. India is preparing herself to face utmost sufferings, which civil disobedience will entail. Till that attitude of mind is general, throughout country which means sure success, embarkation on a campaign of C. D. is fraught with grave dangers to life and property. Government can also suppress movement easily by force of arms, if violence is resorted to by isolated bodies and thus break the spirit of people.

Mahatmaji and the Working Committee most earnestly desire complete and undoubted atmosphere of non-violence. The Bardoli decision was arrived at because the country as a whole was desirous of adopting Civil Disobedience, if once started at Bardoli. It did cause some disappointment among many N. C. O's, who naturally expect every step taken should be in the forward direction. But loyalty to the Congress programme and consideration of the above arguments, counteract disappointment and the majority are intent upon honouring the Bardoli decision. Mahatmaji and the Working Committee by suspending hostile and aggressive civil disobedience, have given one more chance both to the Moderates and the Government to fall in with the views of Nationalists and see the justice of vindicating elementary rights of free speech and association, which must be fully and fearlessly upheld. The national cause is strengthened and not weakened by the Bardoli decision, which proves the leaders' sincere desire for reducing to a minimum any chances of violence, even under the gravest provocation in any form or in any part of this vast country. Thanks to the Government's lawless and repressive policy, savage treatment of the political prisoners and cruel sentences on the recognised leaders, people being driven beyond limit of patience and tolerance, which unfortunate and unsought-for contingency, though helpful to Government as excuse for all sorts of repressive measures, is suicidal to the national cause. The leaders are most anxious to prevent outbreaks and prefer a short delay to futile sporadic outbursts of violence, and therefore wisely apply brakes when passions show symptoms of running high. The highest discipline and perfect organisation absolutely necessary for ultimate success.

The decision for suspension may be reckoned a sacrifice of some tactical advantage so far gained by the Congress in order that nothing should destroy the non-violent character of the movement. It is an evidence of Mr. Gandhi's transparent purity of motives and sincerity of purpose. Never in the history of mankind has a great leader stopped short of the attainment of his immediate aim, because a persistence in his programme might create an atmosphere of disorder which is the very opposite of what his noble aim intends. Mr. Gandhi intends to conquer with peace and love and God willing, conquer he will. The peoples disappointment is more out of love and sympathy for their brethren and leaders now in gaol and whom they either want to join or see released, than to any feeling of opposition to the well-considered opinion of their leaders. Meanwhile, the programme of Civil Disobedience is only suspended and certainly not abandoned. The work before the people is the same—steadfast organisation, a steadfast winnowing of all elements in the organisation, which are not sincerely non-violent or amenable to strict discipline. When that has been achieved the country, in my opinion, can get Swarajya for the asking, and considering rate of past progress of education, people may be completely disciplined far sooner than many believe possible.

INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Indian Muslims, on whose pacification Lord Northcliffe lays great stress, are most loyal to Mahatmaji and the Swaraj cause, while determined to secure ultimately full concessions.

This determination is strengthened by a general recognition of Muslim awakening throughout the East. No plausible peace with Turkey, ignoring the vital question of unfettered Islamic control over the Island of Arabia, subject to Khilafat's authority, will satisfy the Muslims. No Khilafat concessions, leaving the Indian internal grievances untouched, will still the Muslim agitation or disunite the Hindus and the Muslims in the Nationalist Movement.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY 1922, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction on the under mentioned dates and places by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay the following Govt. Stores.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

Zinc and copper measures, crates garlic, crates of sizes, drums iron old, chatnai bags, oxygen, chlorine, and ammonia cylinders, steel barrels, crown corks, wooden stampers, bagaheads, casks of sizes, tins of certs, casks, dry, coir mats old, empty bottles, compress gauze as ginale, Ginger beer, Ginger colouring, liquid saffron, hoits chausinghas Lemons, rumberry, lime juice and soda, etc.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES MORTONS PROVISIONS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction this day, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. Marder of Homji Street, Fort.

2 cases each 12 dos. x ½ lb flat oval tins. Findon Haddocks.
4 cases each 6 dos. x 1 lb. flat oval tins Findon Haddocks.
5 cases each 12 dos. x ½ lb. flat oval tins Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
2 cases each 6 gross about 2½ oz. gross tins assorted meat Pastes.
2 cases each 2 gross small bottles. Universal Sauce.
3 cases each 6 Doz. x large square tins Real Oxford Sausages.
10 cases each 6 Dos. 1 lb flat oval tins Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
1 case 16 x 7 lb. tins Morton's Mustard Condiment.

All the above goods are of Mortons.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SATIN DUCKS.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Pranjivandas Narandas of Mooli Jeetha Cloth Market.

N-K/264/J C-1192—1 case 30 pieces White Satin Ducks 27" x 36/40 yards.
N K/280/ J C-1192—1 case 30 pieces White Satin Ducks.

Terms 25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, BANKERS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON PROMINENT BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE, GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF TENANCY OF WELL-KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in one lot on FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of the concern known as Cash Chemist and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right of tenancy.

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

Private offers will be entertained before the day of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Owner at their office at 267 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February.

VORA AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Appolo Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND RICH FURNITURE MADE BY ORDER.

An opportunity to the Furniture Merchants and the others to buy the teak and Blackwood High Class and Rich Furniture, Safe; Electric Hall Lamps, Nice and Beautiful Carpets, etc., etc.

On Thursday, the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m. Auction Sale at Sandhurst Road, opp. Khetwadi, Moraji Gokuldas Bldg. in the shop of Messrs. Lall Bros. By order of Messrs. Pinto and Co., Furniture Merchants Messrs. Vora and Co., will sell by the public aution, the undermentioned Furniture at the above address on Thursday, the 23rd instant at 10-30 a.m.

Furniture such as fancy and rich tepestry lined Drawing Room, Suits, Drawing Room Cabinets single and double door Almyrahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Fancy Teapoys, Gramophones Sofas arm and armless chairs Revolving Office Chair's Ladye and Office Writing Tables, etc., etc., Electric Table Lamp Hall Lamps, etc., etc.

One Fire proof and Strong Safe. 26 and 24 and 22.

Three very beautiful and nice Carpets.

The said articles and Furniture is on view at the above place.

A Deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 22, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 51, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4037.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF A SILK-SHOP OF MESSRS. ALIMOHOMED NOORMOHOMED WITH IT'S GOOD-WILL.

This day Wednesday the 22nd February 1922 Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Shop of Messrs. Alimohamed Noormohamed at Jakaria Masjid outside the Fort by order of the Trustees of the said Alimahomed Noormahomed Messrs. Indanmal Bohraj, Haji Mahomed Haji Dawod and Kalyandas, all the stock in trade of the above shop such as silken stockings, socks handkerchiefs, silk dresses, silken pieces, scarves, furniture including cup-boards, stands etc.

Goods will be sold in one lot or separately to suit the purchasers and shop will be transferred to the buyers' name if sold in one lot.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 22, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unglazed Wood Free Writing Papers, Unglazed White Printing Papers, Wire Cloth, Collars and Ties, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

16 bales unglazed wood free writing paper No. 17309, in all 7,622 lbs.
23 bales unglazed white printing papers No. 20019.
4 cases steel wire cloth, size 24 by 16 Mesh (green), 100 Rolls.
2 cases Collars and Ties.
8 rolls Doffer fillet each 172 feet.
2 rolls cylinder fillet each 272 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, cane iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 handsome strong light canoe shaped Cabriolette, made to order by Stephens, very smart carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES AMERICAN GREY SHIRTING.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

250 bales American grey shirting each 25 pieces 38 inches 39 yards of Belton Mills, B.B.B.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 200 tons Moulmien Selected First class teak squares sizes above 18 ft., 18 ft., 16 ft., 6 to 14 ft. and 5 to 14 ft

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, and THURSDAY, the 2nd March (if necessary) at 10 a.m. at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullogh Mills) De Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, of very large lots of:—

Linen Stable bags, Ration bags, Holdalls, Tooth Sticks, Grey Woollen Mittens, Holdalls for bedding, Nensooks, Khaki Imitation and white serge, Fleecy lining, Drab Serge, Pyjama cloth, Union cloth, Towelling cloth, Khaki black white and grey tapes Navars, Khaki Cotton webbing Dammered Calico, flannel belts, velvet caps, woolen jackets, moequitto netts, woolen pases, spinepads, waiste coats, New resais shoulder pads, cotton pyjamas, khaki Sunshades, flannel shirts, ration bags, pith hats, cotton shirts, putties, flannel vests, Heal tips, tiptoe boots, cotton and flannel drawers, mattress cases, Helmets curtain, Salohets, Kamarbands, pillow cases, Bolsters, Slip bolster mattress and pillow cases etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE.

Of the very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers. Roll Top Tables, Electro Platedware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Glasswares, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Andheri.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the property of Charles W. Hogg, Esq., "Electrical Engineer" on Sunday, the 26th day of February, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Lodge No. 2, Marshanahad Road, Andheri, the following consisting of cabinets teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, dining tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, plated table lamps, plain almyrahs, mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choisee Chinese vases, jars, electroplated waves, rich Venetian glasswares, roll top table, gardenpots, etc., etc.

The Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 ROLLS GOODYEAR RUBBER BELTING.

By the order of the office concerned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

12 ins. by 3 ply 3 rolls, 300 feet.
2 ins. by 4 ply 33 rolls, 3300 feet.
2½ ins. by 4 ply 4 rolls, 400 feet.
3½ ins. by 4 ply 4 rolls, 400 feet.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 22, 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will by order of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Sha Kasturchand Chunilal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Natulal Magnalal an Insolvent and with the court of the Official Assignee of High Court of Bombay sell by public auction on MONDAY the 27th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale rooms the following jewellery:—

Diamonds and emeralds bracelets; Diamond bangles, Diamonds and Ruby pins; Diamond broach; Diamond, Emerald ruby and pearl nose-rings; Diamond pendents and ring; Pearl collars and necklaces; Packets of Pearl about 60 chow; Packets of loose diamonds, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard, 1 Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Board Lamp, etc., Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Platedware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at New Gamdevi Laburnum Road opp. Laburnum House at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Highly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Boards Lamps, etc., Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before the sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, February, 22, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD.

OFFERS.

The Piquant Flappet.

GLADYS WALTON

in her Latest

UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION

THE MAN TAMER

See her tame wild lions and wild men only to fall for a milk fed one.

Begining Sat. 18th Feb. 1922.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit

Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Wed. 22nd Feb. 1922. at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Manapman

Friday 24th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

Saturday 25th Feb. 1922. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha

Sunday 26th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

A SUPERB WORLD PICTURE THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week, a magnificent Photodrama by the World Pictures Company.

"THE BURGLAR"

(6 Reels—7000 feet.)

It is an heart appealing story of an innocent young man, prosecuted by relentless Fate. It is full of Romance, Adventure, Love, Hate and Revenge.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE "STAR"

To-night and This Week!

A Marvel of Science

"The Invisible Ray"

A most Astounding Scientific Serial!

Episode 9th "THE SKY DAR-DEVIL!"
" 10th "THE SECRETS of the BRAIN"

The 10th, Episode "The Secrets of the Brain" depicts scenes that reveal one of the greatest inventions of the Time "The Ray Scope" that can read the Secrets of human brains. Simply Wonderful—worth seeing!

Also TWO BEAUTIFUL COMEDIES in Programme.

4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

No Increase in Prices

"THE STAR CINEMA"

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 6-30 p. m.

Two great Magician Conjurors

OKITO

AND

ATTILLA

AT 9-30 p. m.

THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE ROTTERS"

From the Popular Play by H. F. Maltby recently played by the Bandman Comedy Company.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES of the Great Serial.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

Episode 12th—"Dynamite Trail"
Episode 13th—"The Jungle Tai".
Episode 14th—"The Flaming Arrow"
Episode 15th—"The Last Adventure."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER

Nothing daunted him—See him outwit plotters and see him make a sensational escape. Follow this Vank's adventures. He is a double-quick, red-blooded hero!

SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!

"THE SKY RANGER"

Featuring

JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Episode 8th Dropped from the Clouds.
" 9th The House on the Roof.
" 10th Trapped.

PATHE GAZETTE AND POLLARD COMIC

TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 10-30 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Always a Good Show.

LAST WEEK

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION;

GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.

Late Stephen's Stable Premises

Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.

To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.

Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

The opening 7 parts—8000 feet of their tremendously powerful serial,

"The Mystery Mind"

(15 Episodes—31 parts)

Featuring the popular favourite star

J. ROBERT PAULINE

A stupendous Serial produced on a lavish scale regardless of expense—a Serial-de-Luxe, full of Mystery, Thrills and Suspense.

A commedy in the programme.

Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road).

THE MAJESTIC

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30.

To-Night the latest production of the KOHINOOR FILM Co.

SATI TORAL

A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the true ancient history of Gujarat.

MATINEE on Saturday and Sundays at 3-30 p. m.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Silver-Plating Liquid: Instantaneous Nickel Polish. Replates the brass, turns it to silver. This is a real silver plating for brass, nickel, and copper Lamps, Accessories, Trimmings and all other parts. Fine for nickel plating that has worn away.

4 oz. Bottle, Rs. 3-0.

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ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,

ACCESSORY MERCHANTS.
CHOWPATI..... BOMBAY.
Telegrs "AUTOMOTIVE." Teleph. No. 5121

DRILL

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FANS LAMPS

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ACCESSORIES.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

[illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING CASES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal sessions to-day, presided over by the Chief Justice, Sir Greenwood Mears, commenced the second of the Army Clothing Embezzlement Cases, in which the accused are Mr Robert Wharton, zamindar and Hon. Magistrate of Allahabad, and Conductor Reley of the Army clothing department Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. Satyasunder Mukherjee appeared for the Crown. Wharton was defended by Messrs Boys and I. M. Banerjee. Riley was not represented.

Riley was chagred with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in connection with the followings:—coats, khaki skirts, flann lette vests, cotton shirts, durries and towels, the property of the Army Clothing Department and Wharton with abetment of offence. Riley pleaded guilty and was removed from the dock. The Chief Justice accepted the plea of guilty intimating he would pass sentence at the end of the case.

Mr. Ross Alston announced that he would examine Riley as a prosecution witness. Wharton pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried as a British subject.

Mr. Alston in explaining his case to the jury said that Riley had pleaded guilty to delivering to Wharton more articles from the depot than Wharton had paid for with the intention of defrauding the Government of some Rs. 7,000 and the question was, did Wharton take away with consent of Riley and in agreement with Wharton and whether the articles were intentionally ommited from the gate passes and the bill sent to Wharton for payment?

Riley was the first witness examined and related his dealings with Wharton. The case is proceeding.

MR. MILLER'S CASE REMANDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The case agains Mr. Miller has been remanded to 22nd instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interview to Maharajas of Bikaner and Alwar.

There was a meeting of Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge on the afternoon of 20th instant.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. L. A. has given notice of a resolution recommending the state management of guaranteed railways in India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS.

B. S. A. Guns and other English made guns, Double and Single, Rifles English and Americans.

PISTOLS & REVOLVERS.

Colts Mausers, Webley and other well-known makers' singl barrel ejector and non-ejector guns, Cartridges of all kinds.

Tele. No. 5554— Tele. "BANDUKWALA"

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & Sons.,
252 ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

For Motor Cars, Motor Lorries and Motor Workshops.

SUPERIOR BEST AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS
A. B. C. D. QUALITIES AND PURE GREASE IN TINS AND CASKS
PETROL, TYRES, TUBES SOLID TYRES,
OF ALL MAKES AND MOTOR
ACCESSORIES

Can be had at wholesale rates.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Prices on Application.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE KEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI CAB CO.
Sandh st Road, Near GLOBE CINEMA, Jariwala Building, 1st Floor
BOMBAY.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
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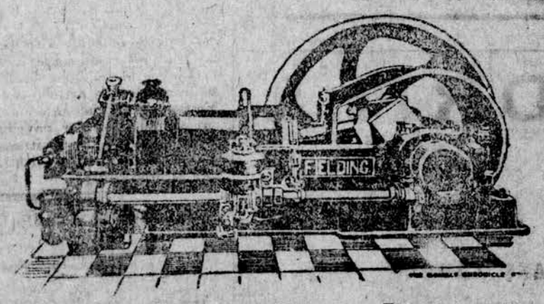

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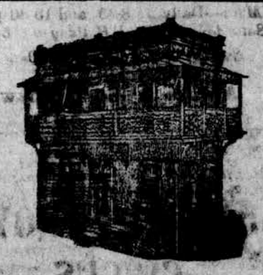

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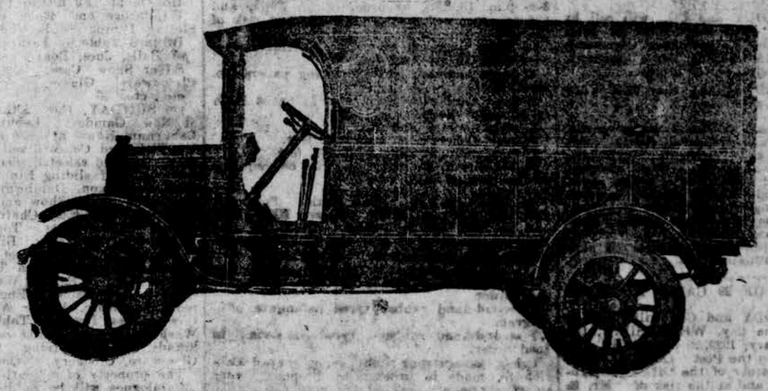

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